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FOREWORD BY THE EXECUTIVE MAYOR



The vision and mission of Mkhondo Municipality is that of a community-driven and tranquil model municipality of excellence.

As a Municipality we are more than fortunate to have received training from province on issues around service delivery, budget implementation, IDP linkage and annual reports. This will assist us in effectively improving our service delivery through projects that are listed in our IDP for the benefit of the community of Mkhondo Municipality. This is accelerated service delivery.

We are now also in a position to effectively implement service delivery through the SCM (Supply Chain Management) processes as the respective committees are now in place and executing their responsibilities of awarding contracts as soon as possible, and thereby facilitating the implementation of projects without further delays.

As free basic services are provided to communities we are updating our indigent data base to ensure that all the needy people have access to the municipal basic services, such as:

- Water
- Sanitation
- Electricity

We are currently working on the anti corruption strategy that will assist the municipality to safe guard its limited resources and thereby making these resources available for service delivery.

We boosted our efforts in increasing our revenue collection by the implementation of our credit control and debit recovery policy, encouraging the community to pay their debts to enable the municipality to plough back in terms of providing better and advanced service.

We will win the struggle together as one and we shall share common destiny despite the diversity of our colour, race and creed.

Clr. B Mary Khumalo
EXECUTIVE MAYOR
May 2007.

FOREWORD BY THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER

We are the sphere of government closest to the people, mandated to deliver the basic services to our communities in order to deepen our democracy. Our victory is when we change the quality of life of our people for a better one by providing basic services for all and the free basic services to the poor.

Achievements in providing services as per our strategic objectives give us strength to face the numerous challenges.

The consolidation of good governance, administration and transformation is a continuous challenge. The application of the MFMA gives hope for the future in this regard.

Chapter 5 of the Local Government Municipal Systems Act, 2000 put emphasis on Integrated Development Planning and Co-operative Government. Implementation of our IDP is the key vehicle to change the lives of people.

Integrated Development Planning Municipal Planning

We give effect to our objectives and developmental role as required by section 152 and 153 of the Constitution, municipal planning must be in a co-operative style, participation in National and Provincial Programmes as stipulated section 153(b) of Constitution. We are expected to comply with planning requirements; consult with communities and the Integrated Development Plan should be adopted by council.

As a newly elected Mkhondo Municipal Council, we must adopt the IDP and its framework.

We are fortunate to have the Municipal Infrastructure grant that assist us in delivering the services.

In conclusion the present IDP is directed to address the following roles.

Finance - Improve the Financial viability of Mkhondo.

Water - Provide clean water to the rural areas/ households of Mkhondo.

Sanitation - Provisioning of VIP toilets in rural areas

Housing - More houses are to be built.

Electricity - additional households will get electricity.

Skills - More skills are going to be imparted.

Economic - Economic growth and social progress is our key focus

Safety and Security - Improve safety and security measures

Improvement of health services

Education matters will be our focus with the oncoming election of School Governing Bodies

Roads - Improve the condition of or roads

Operate with the principle of Batho Pele.

Cemeteries - Provisioning of cemeteries

Waste management - Establishing a new waste site

Let us join hands in our various committees to change the lives of Mkhondo Community.

MR R LEDWABA
MUNICIPAL MANAGER

IDP OVERVIEW

Vision

A community-driven and tranquil model municipality of excellence.

Mission

The Mkhondo Municipality is committed to creating an institutional environment geared to provide quality services to all its customers.

Core Values

The Core Values for the Mkhondo Local Municipality are:

*Hope
Openness
Punctuality
Excellence*

INTRODUCTION: THE PROCESS FOLLOWED

According to the principles and methodology for Integrated Development Planning as set out by the IDP Guidepacks, the following community-based strategic process was followed:

- i. Developing a strategic vision and mission
- ii. Formulation of broad developmental goals in support of the vision
- iii. Establishing the key focus areas or strategic thrusts
- iv. Formulation of objectives
- v. Developing strategies to achieve objectives
- vi. Developing an implementation plan and framework for the implementation and execution of strategies
- vii. Developing a framework for the ongoing evaluation and monitoring of the projects and strategies.

The above process was done within the context of a detailed and thorough status quo analysis of the municipality as well as the municipal area (and geographic context) and in terms of the social, economic, physical and institutional environments. The strategic planning process that was followed was largely informed by a thorough community/stakeholder participation process.

The 2007/2011 Mkhondo IDP was reviewed during 2008 by DPLG. See attached comments from the Mpumalanga Province as well as the review comments from the service providers. Based on these reviews and assessments, as well as the review - community participation process, a number of new issues, challenges, projects and problems were identified. Although this reviewed/amended IDP is still in the process of continuously being amended, many of the review comments and community inputs are addressed in this IDP. In view of the above, many of the objectives, strategies and projects were amended or revised in order to address the comments and concerns as well as the inputs from the communities and councillors. It should however be noted that the IDP is a living document and a process, which will be monitored, reviewed and amended as the need arises and on an ongoing basis. Having said this, this "new IDP" is a great improvement and also a thorough and honest reflection of the changed/ever changing environment of Mkhondo. Not only does this IDP set a platform and guideline for the future development of Mkhondo, but it is starting to acquire the characteristics of a credible IDP. It is strongly believed, that this new effort will spur an interest amongst sector departments, stakeholders and communities to become more involved with the IDP and for them to start contributing and participating to the continuous revision and building of the Mkhondo IDP - and also the implementation of the strategies and projects.

The 2007 - 2011 Integrated Development Plan is meant to guide development and planning for the political office bearers with emphasis on improving the socio-economic situation, meeting millennium targets set by the National government, improving service delivery mechanisms, strengthening and improving inter-governmental relations and community participation.

The following table is an indication of the goals set out by the IDP Process Plan for 2009/2010 and the goals reached up until this date. Please note that some of the projects are ongoing (such as Monitoring and Evaluation), but as this draft document was completed in January 2009, all progress has been shown up until January, and will be updated for the Final Review document.

TABLE 1: MAJOR ACTIVITY STEPS AS SET OUT BY THE PROCESS PLAN FOR 2009-2010

Action	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
Phase I: Implementation Monitoring												
Assess 2008/09 IDP Process/ Content												
List Projects/Actions Emanating												
Implementation/Operational												
Phase II: Amend/Confirm Issues (Internally)												
Phase III: Review Key Community Needs												
Phase IV: Amend/Confirm Objectives and Strategies												
Phase V: Amend/Confirm Projects												
Phase VI: Integration and alignment of sector/departamental plans												
Phase VII: Compile Draft Reviewed IDP												
Approve Draft Reviewed IDP (mid February)												
21 Days Advertising for Public Comments												
Phase VIII: Approve Final Reviewed IDP												
Budgeting Process												
Public Participation												

TABLE 2: MAJOR ACTIVITY STEPS UP UNTIL JANUARY 2009 (DRAFT REVIEW DOCUMENT 2009/2010)

Action	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
Phase I: Implementation Monitoring												
Assess 2008/09 IDP Process/ Content												
List Projects/Actions Emanating												
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Phase V: Amend/Confirm Projects												
Phase VI: Integration and alignment of sector/departamental plans												
Phase VII: Compile Draft Reviewed IDP												
Approve Draft Reviewed IDP (mid February)												
21 Days Advertising for Public Comments (February, March)												
Phase VIII: Approve Final Reviewed IDP (February)												
Budgeting Process												
Public Participation (February, April)												

Review of Previous Municipal Commitments

The Municipality will continue to focus on facilitating Public Private Partnerships in order to Accelerate Shared Economic Growth and Development, Tourism development and Marketing, Environmental Management, Youth and Woman Development, HAST programme, Promotion and Support of People with disability, Economic Diversification and Beneficiation of its Mineral and Agricultural Resources and community development.

The municipality will work closely with government institutions to create job opportunities (for example through EPWP), especially for the benefit of the unemployed and the poor. By 2010, when South Africa hosts the Soccer World Cup, all households will have access to running water and proper sanitation. The municipality aims to ensure that all households have access to electricity. The municipality also subscribes to honesty and will not tolerate corrupt activities, laziness and arrogance.

All communities will have access to clean water and decent sanitation by 2010. All houses will have access to electricity by 2012. Housing developments are located closer to places of work. The municipality will strive to put more resources 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. Implement other special programmes in rural and urban areas where the poorest people live, including assistance in setting up food gardens and school gardens.

Mkhondo will continue to assist those who want to set up small businesses with skills, and other forms of support. The municipality has strengthened its public participation by making Ward Committees more effective. Comprehensive consultations are done through IDP processes; Imbizo's and ward meetings to ensure effective consultation with communities. However, some Provincial Departments are not participating and not fully committed in assisting the district to pave the way to a better future for all.

The municipality has taken a stand to develop concrete steps towards higher rates of local economic growth and poverty alleviation. The municipality will continue to strive to facilitate partnerships to accelerate programmes for women empowerment and improving the lives of young people, providing a better living environment, skills development and employment opportunities.

Vision

The vision of Mkhondo is to become a community-driven and tranquil model municipality of excellence.

As part of the vision, the municipality has identified the following developmental goals:

Developmental Goals

Within the context of our stated vision and the set focus areas, the following main developmental goals have been identified to guide us through our journey to the desired state:

1. Support government efforts to put the people at the centre of development, not merely as beneficiaries, but as drivers of transformation
2. *Move faster and further in providing a better life for all*
3. Halve unemployment and poverty by 2014
4. *Provide the skills required by for economic development and growth*
5. Provide infrastructure that will create an environment that is conducive to economic growth and development that facilitate and increase capacity to provide basic services, which will contribute to a safe and healthy environment
6. *Ensure that all South Africans are fully able to enjoy the full dignity of freedom*
7. Forge partnerships with our National and Provincial Governments to improve service delivery and access to basic services.
8. *Ensure participation of the people in developmental thrusts to allow citizens to identify the problems that their community faces, as well as work in partnership with the municipality so that solutions can be devised that will improve public service as well as the quality of life for our citizens*
9. Speed up the delivery of free basic services
10. *Build sustainable human settlements and viable communities*
11. Create employment opportunities and fight poverty through infrastructure development and service delivery, procurement, support for SMME's, support of Broad Based Black Economic Development and other socio-economic development initiatives
12. *Ensure that councillors are responsive, accountable and effective and that everybody involved in local government understands and honours the duty to respect and serve the people*

Focus Areas

As stemmed from the goals set by the Council, the following focus areas can be envisioned:

FOCUS AREA 1: Internal Restructuring and Transformation

FOCUS AREA 2: Inter-governmental Relations, Social and Community Services using planning tools e.g. Sector Plans

FOCUS AREA 3: Strategic planning for long term development

FOCUS AREA 4: Socio-economic development

FOCUS AREA 5: Bulk infrastructure and technical services

FOCUS AREA 6: Increased implementation in priority areas

Objectives

In order to give effect to these goals, the operations of the municipality will be organized in such a way to achieve four main objectives

OBJECTIVE ONE

To provide adequate, sustainable service delivery infrastructure

OBJECTIVE TWO

To provide effective, affordable and accessible Municipal Community Services to all

OBJECTIVE THREE

To provide safety and security services to the communities of Mkhondo

OBJECTIVE FOUR

To provide effective, transparent and accountable financial management services within the municipality

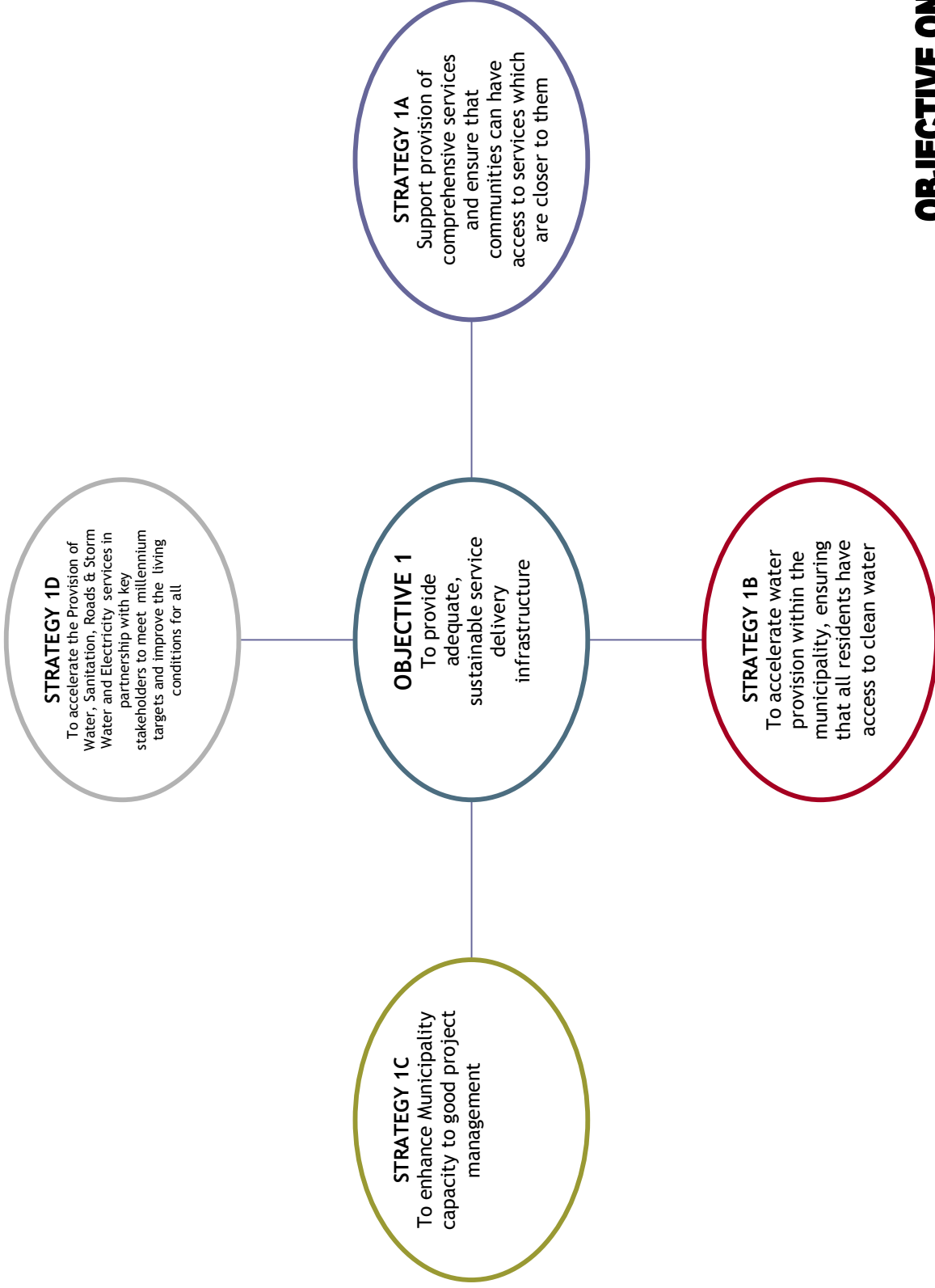
OBJECTIVE FIVE

To ensure good corporate governance

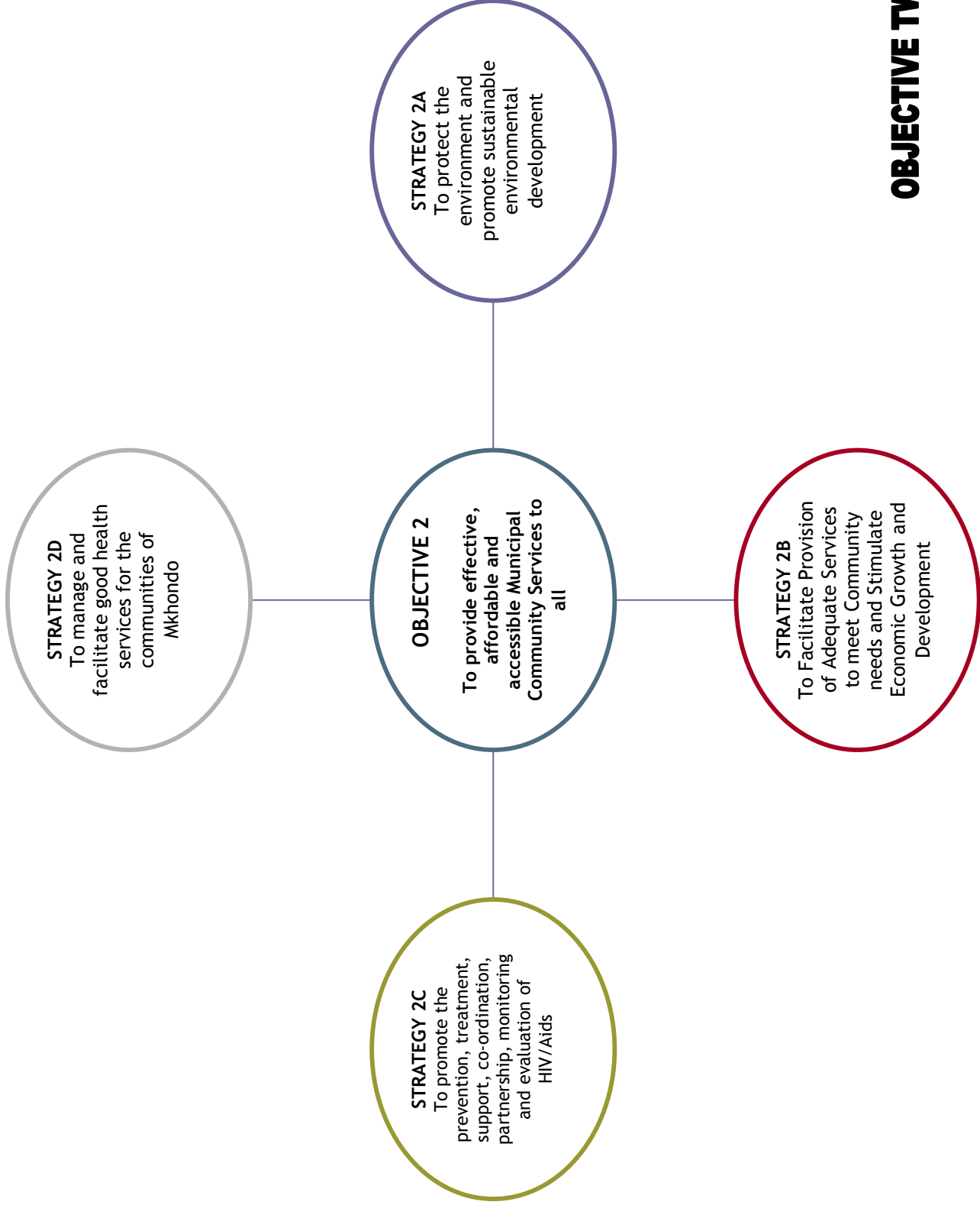
The table below reflects the different strategies and programmes that the municipality will employ in order to achieve the above mentioned objectives:

Strategies and Programmes

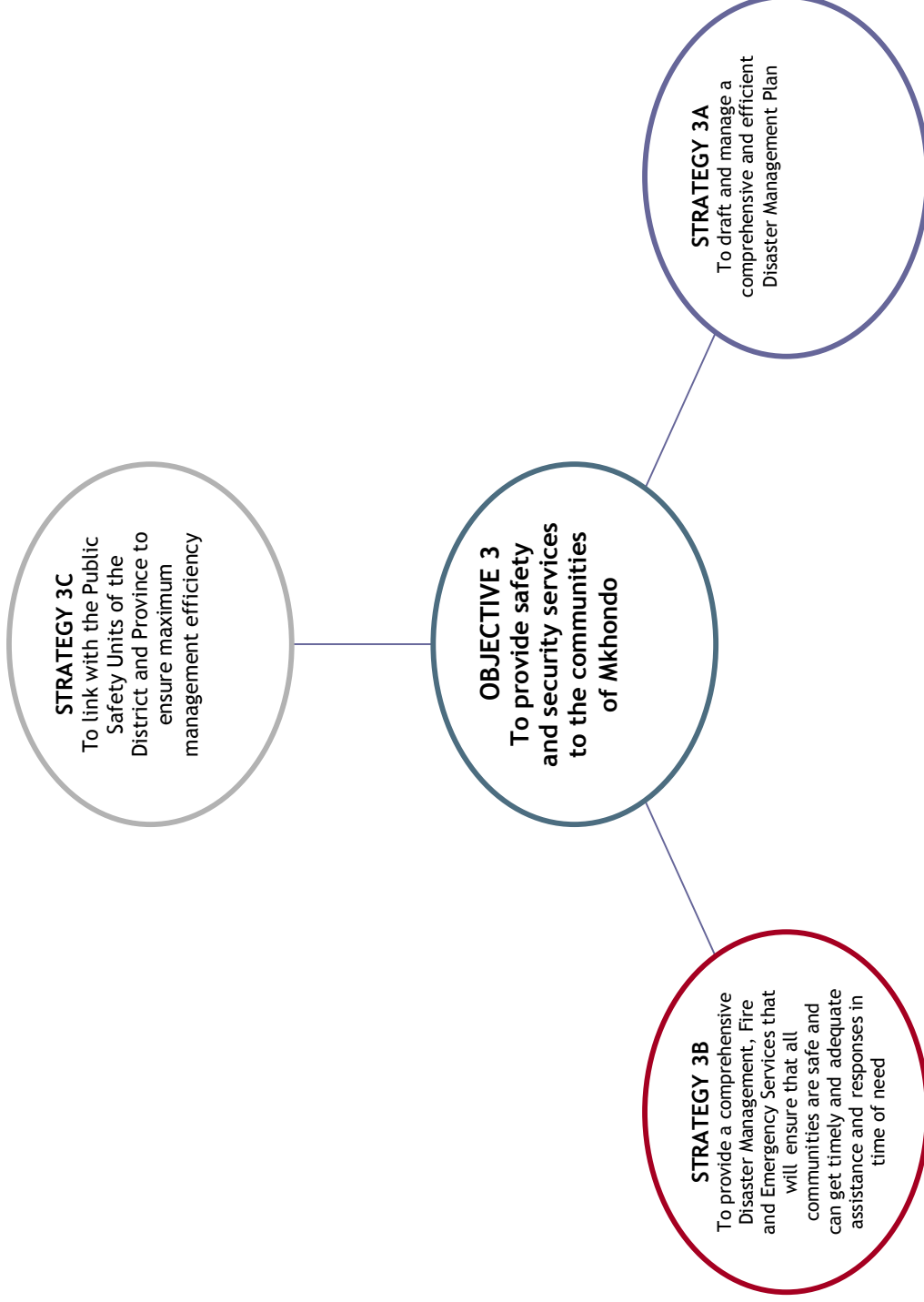
All strategies must be linked to the objectives of a municipality in order to promote the sustainable implementation of these objectives - and ensure that they are reached. This next section gives an indication of how the strategies and programmes of this municipality have been linked to its objectives. This has been done diagrammatically and per objective for purposes of clarity.



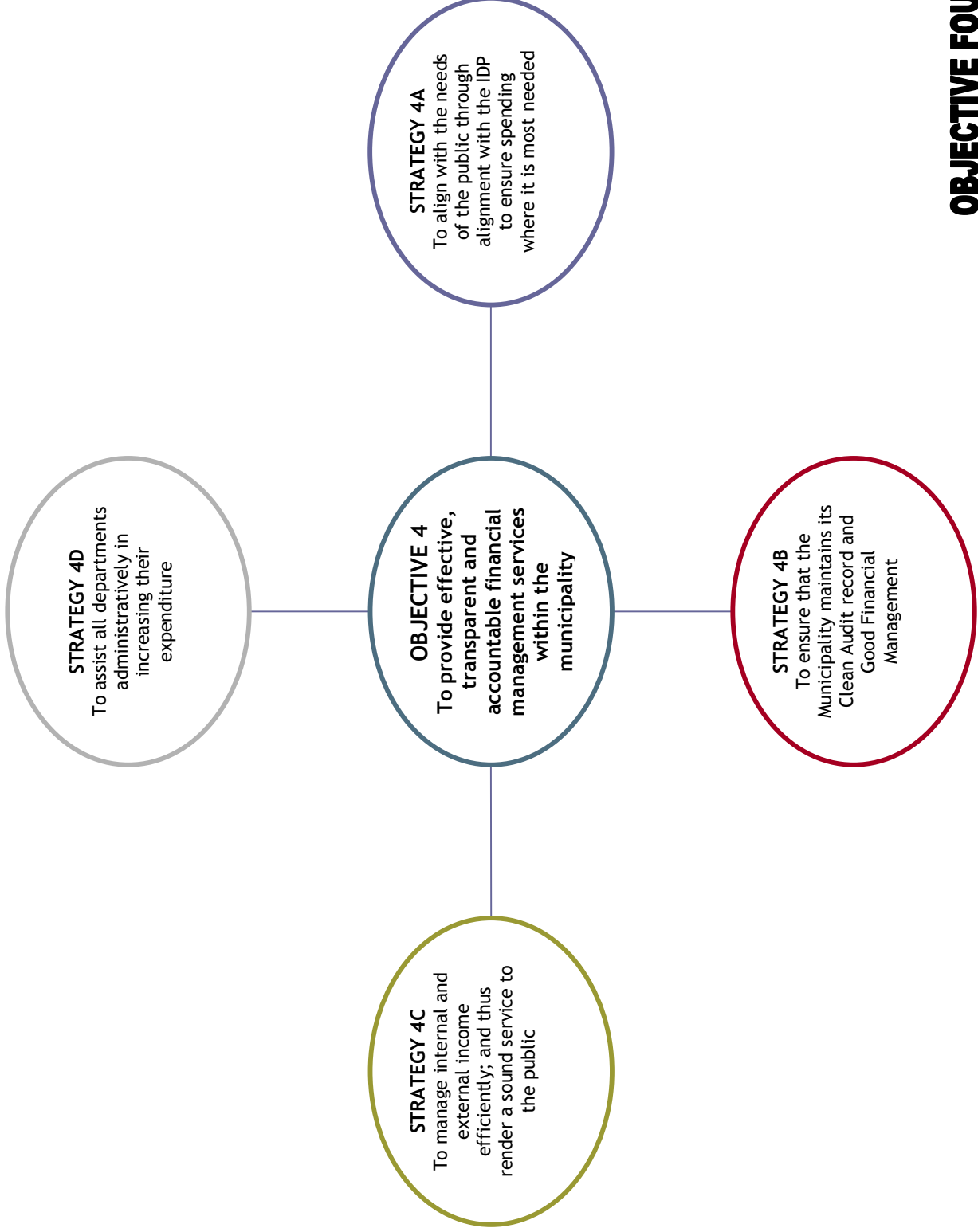
OBJECTIVE ONE



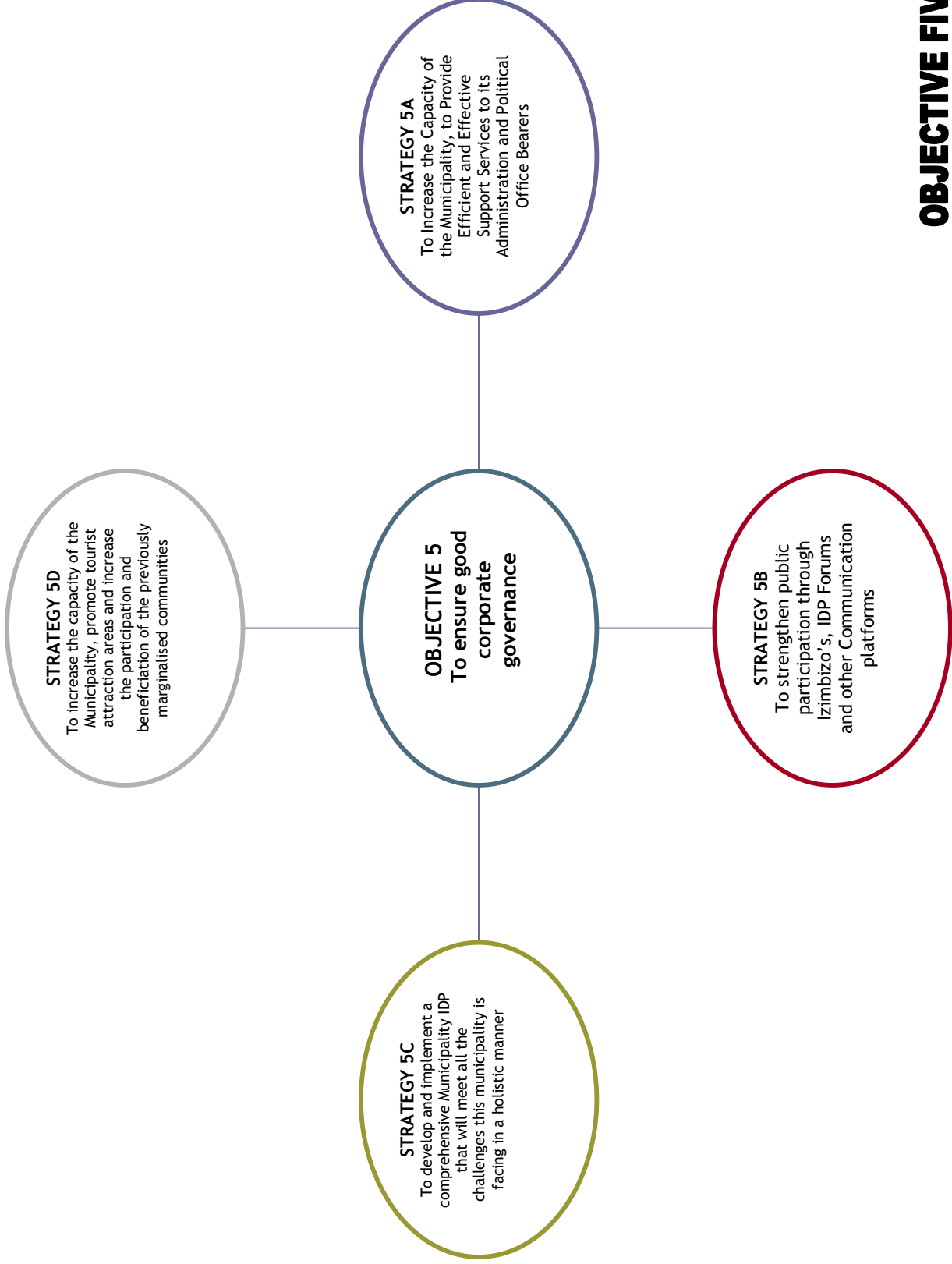
OBJECTIVE TWO



OBJECTIVE THREE



OBJECTIVE FOUR



OBJECTIVE FIVE

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

The situation analysis reflects the status quo in terms of:

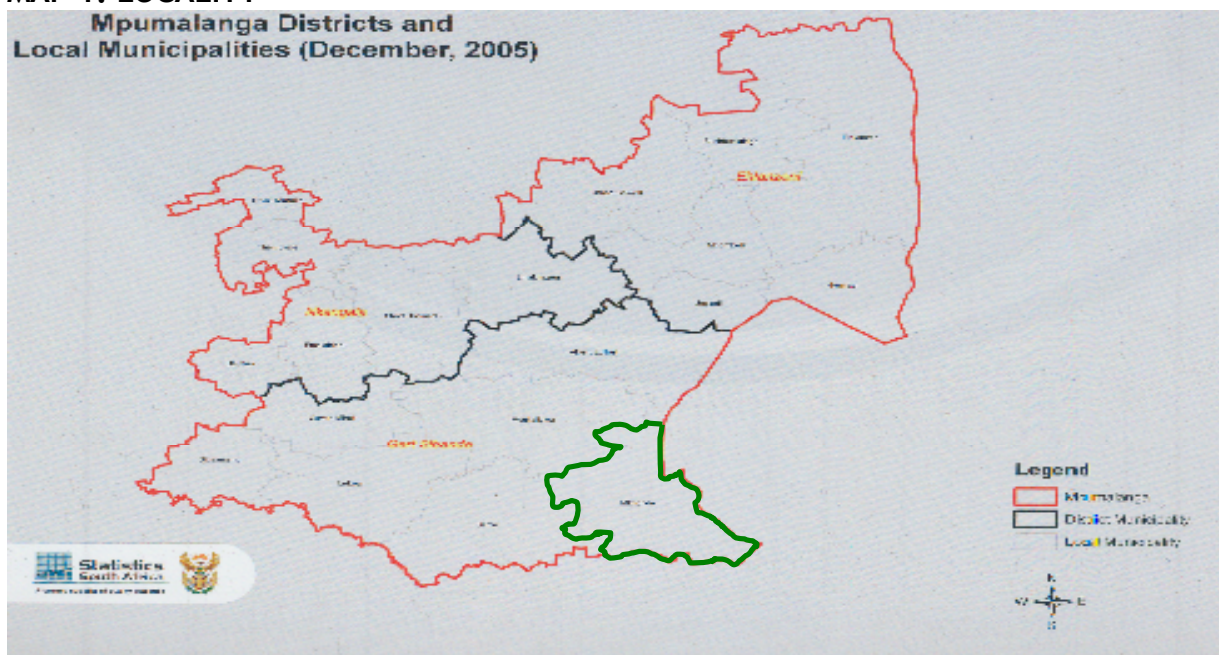
- the location of the municipality
- the demographics of the population
- the socio-economic profile of the population
- environmental parameters
- current service delivery

Unless indicated otherwise, the situational analysis is based on 2001 Census and 2007 Community Survey information obtained from Statistics South Africa, and interpreted with the support of the Population Unit within the Department of Social Development.

Locality

Mkhondo Municipality is located in the Gert Sibande District Municipality in the south-eastern corner of Mpumalanga province and is comprised of an area of approximately 4 868,153 km².

MAP 1: LOCALITY



(Statssa, 2007)

Boundaries and Neighbours

The Mkhondo Municipality is situated in the south-eastern corner of Mpumalanga and borders onto Swaziland in the east and Kwa-Zulu Natal in the south. Pixley Ka Seme Local Municipality forms the western boundary, Msukaligwa Municipality is situated north-west of the study area and Albert Luthuli is situated directly north of Mkhondo.

The situation of Mkhondo (borders to Swaziland and Kwa Zulu Natal) is such that it encourages an authorised and unauthorised in-and-out migration. The seasonal forestry harvesting is also a great contributor to seasonal migration which calls for a demand for non-permanent housing needs.

Due to the tribal/cultural links with Swaziland, there is easy access to and from the municipality. It stands to reason/the perception exists that people from Swaziland come into the municipality to access services. This has however, not been verified through research.

The Moloto Development Corridor

According to the Mpumalanga PGDS; Mkhondo lies on the Moloto Development Corridor encompassing the N2 from Gauteng to Richardsbay. This holds economic opportunity for the municipality due to the extent of the thoroughfare on the N2. The corridor is also a tourist route which holds opportunity in terms of accommodation and also provides a link to the world heritage site, St Lucia Bay.

On the other hand, this corridor creates challenges as the density of traffic on the N2 creates a demand for road infrastructure maintenance and road safety services.

Demographic Analysis

Population

According to the 2007 Community Survey, the total population of Mkhondo is 106 450. In 2001, the population was recorded as 142 890 which implies a 25.5% reduction in the total population over a period of 6 years compared to a reduction of only 1.03% for Gert Sibande District Municipality (GSDM) as a whole. The proportion of the GSDM population residing in Mkhondo has also reduced from 15.88% to 11.95%.

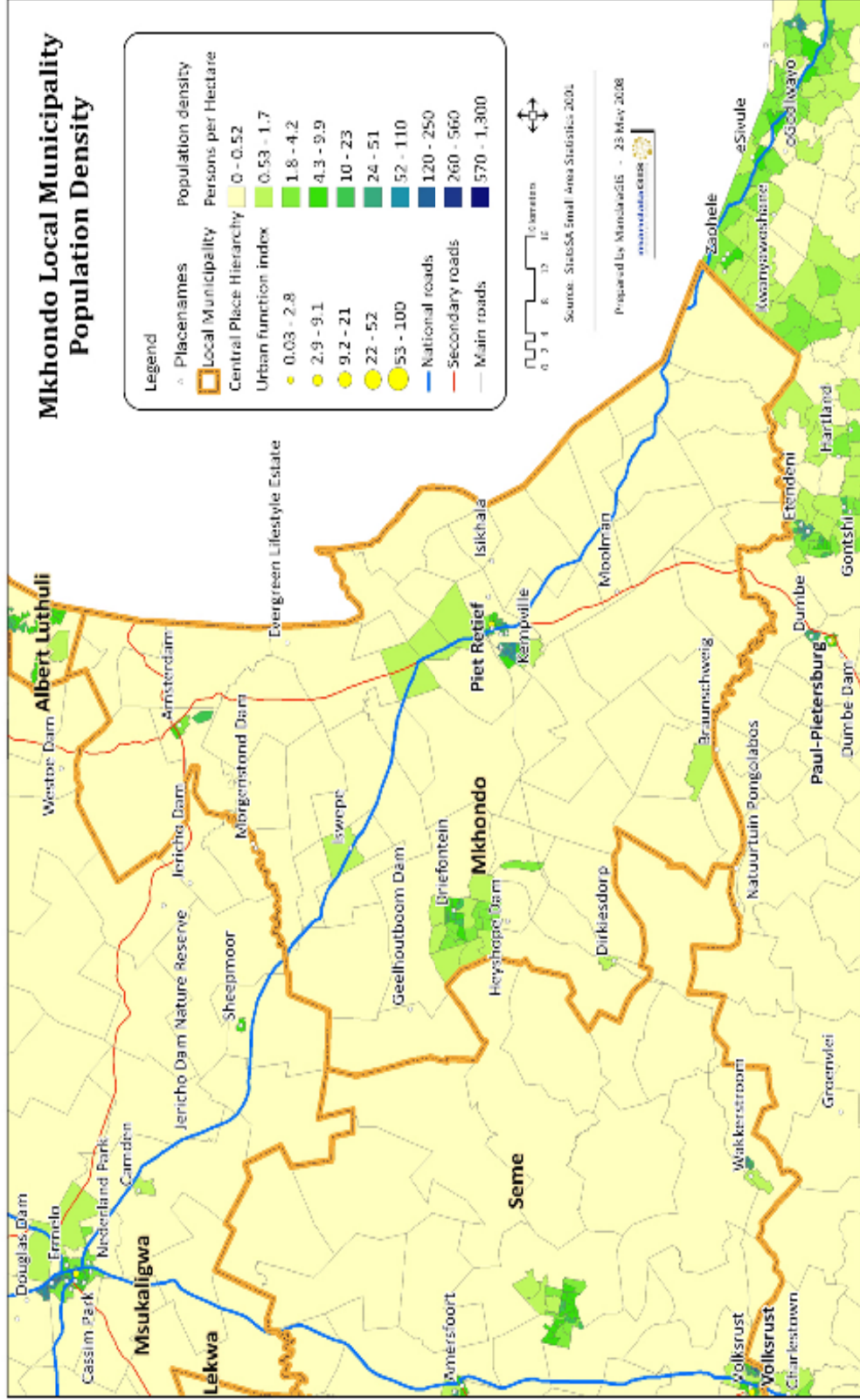
The Community Survey indicates that Mkhondo comprises 2.92% of the total population for Mpumalanga which is 3 643 436.

Density

The 2007 Community Survey indicates a 21.87 persons/km² population density. The map below, however, indicates five main settlements, namely; Piet Retief, Amsterdam, Iswepe, Driefontein, and Dirkiesdorp.

The 2001 Census indicates that 12% of Mkhondo's population resides in traditional areas, while 53% of the population dwells in farm areas. This indicates that 65% of Mkhondo's population is located in rural areas where it is more challenging to provide services. Although an urban-rural indication is not provided in the 2007 Community Survey, it does indicate that 31% of the population lives in dwellings made from traditional materials.

MAP 1: POPULATION DENSITY

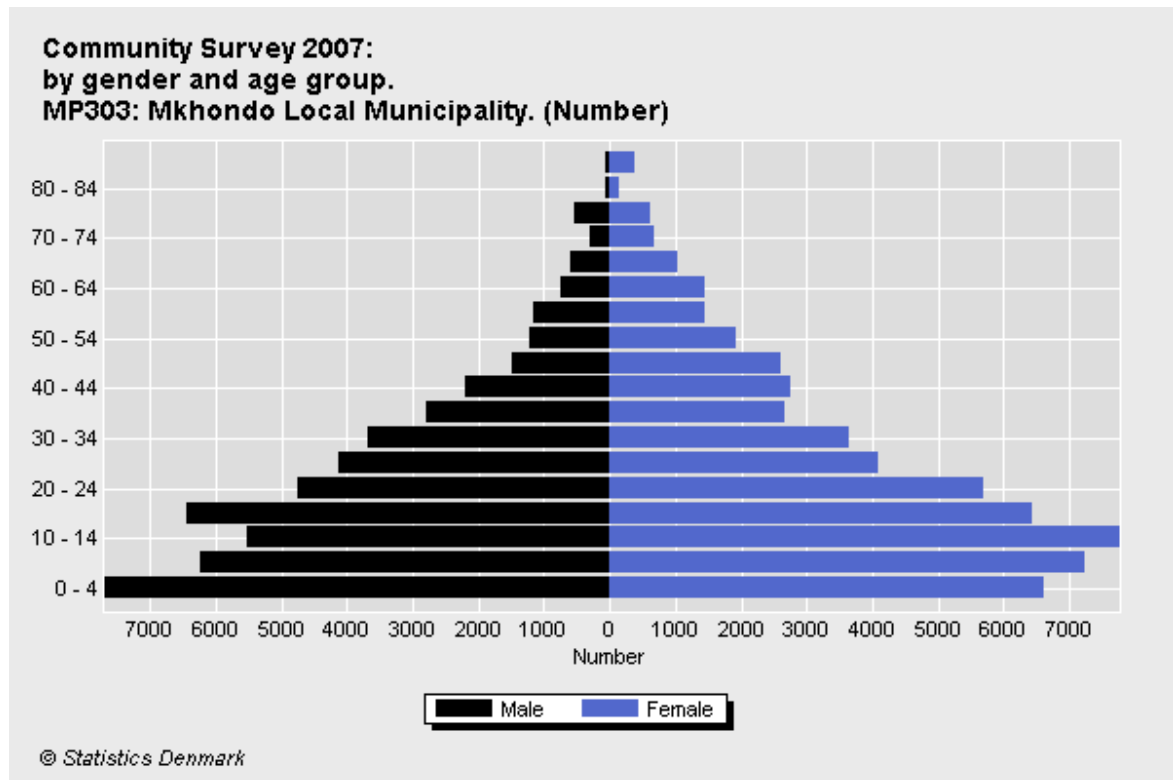


(MandalaGIS 2008)

Population Composition

The population pyramid below indicates the gender and age composition of the population in Mkhondo.

FIGURE 1: POPULATION PYRAMID



(CS 2007)

The population pyramid indicates that there are more females than males (54%). The average for Mpumalanga as well as GSDM is 51%. A higher percentage is normally associated with labour-out migration of males.

The pyramid illustrates three main trends related to the population in Mkhondo.

A: it is a very youthful population with a reduction in the fertility rate as illustrated by the red arrow in the graph.

B: there is a reduction in the economically active population. This could be due to increased mortality related to HIV/Aids or labour-out migration.

C: the population is aging (more and more people are getting older). This is mainly due to better health services provided to communities.

The third dimension of population composition is population group. This is particularly important in the South Africa context given the inequalities associated with Apartheid and the need to promote social and economic integration. 95% of the population is black, 4% white, 1% coloured and less than 1% Indian (CS 2007).

Environmental Parameters

Climate and Air Quality

The study area being situated in the summer rainfall area experiences an above average annual rainfall of 837mm in Amsterdam and 892mm in Piet Retief. The average monthly rainfall varies between 145mm for Amsterdam and 160mm for Piet Retief during January and 8,7mm and 13mm during June respectively. The average daily temperature varies between 3,7°C and 26,1°C for July and January respectively.

The above-mentioned information was obtained from the National Weather Bureau for Amsterdam No 04442774 for the period 1903 - 1996 and for Piet Retief No. 04445706 for the period 1961 to 1990.

Topography and Geology

The study area generally slopes in a south-easterly direction. Several valleys and hills occur throughout the area with fairly undulating terrain forming the balance of the study area. The study area ranges from 600m above sea level in the southeast to between 1600 and 1700 in the west and north-west. The study area is drained by several major rivers such as the Usutu, Hlelo, Assegai, Pongola, Ngwempisi and Komati rivers.

The Amsterdam region is situated on the contact of the Shale Formation Eccca and shales of the Groups Dwyka. The shale of this formation occurs as dark grey hard rock shale. Underlying the Eccca shale is soft, medium to highly weathered shale of the Dwyka formation.

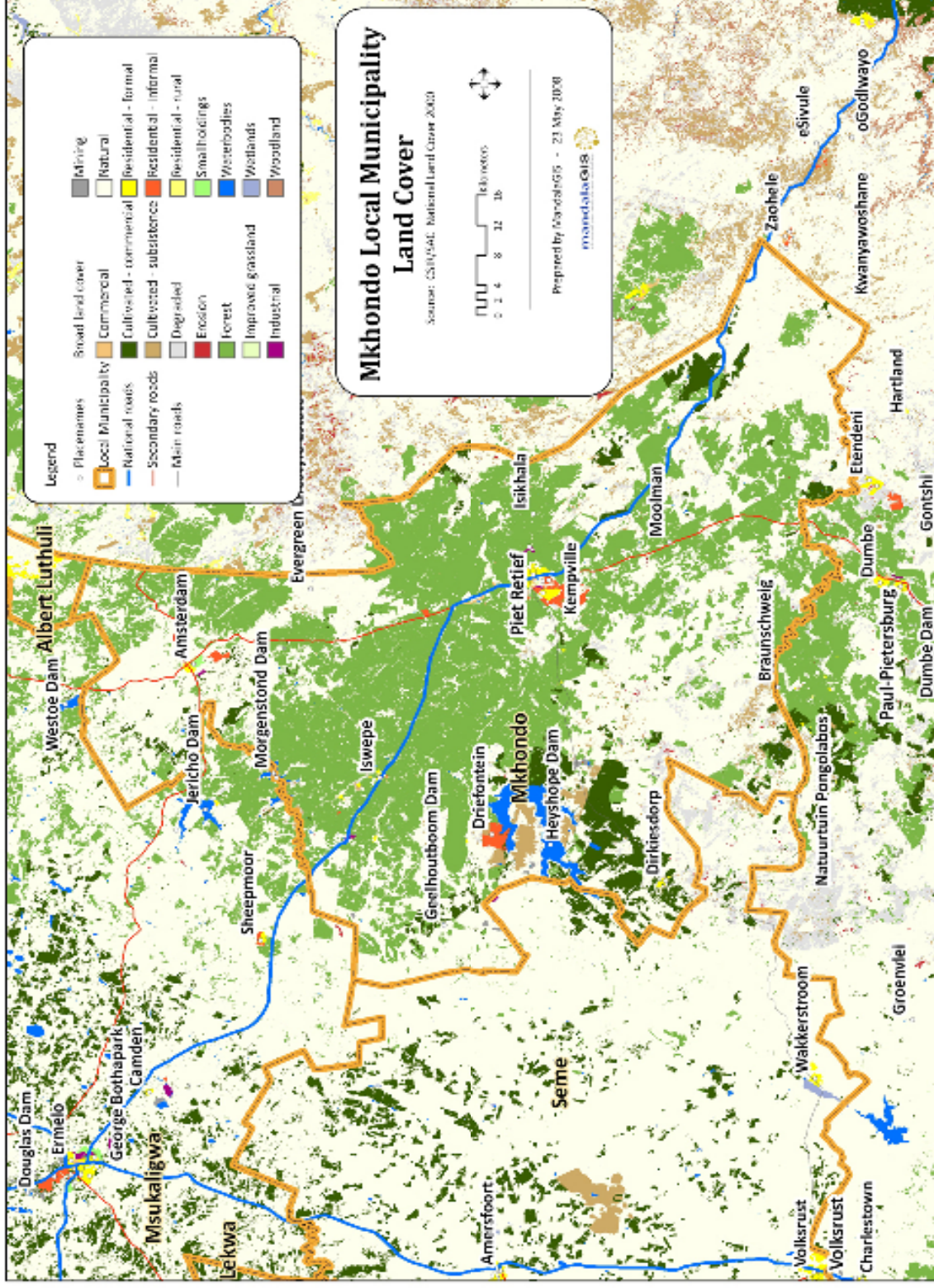
Soils consist of fine gravely yellow to grey silt loam on the higher lying areas. Lower lying areas experiences higher clay contents towards flood plains.

Biodiversity

Within a regional context, the study area falls within the Grassland Biome. A single layer of grasses therefore dominates the landscape. Although this biome occurs from a height of 300 m above sea level in the eastern parts of the country, it is especially characteristic of the central Plato up to heights of 2 850m. More in particular, the study area is, according to Barry Low et. al, situated in the North-eastern Mountain Grassland. This veld type represents a sour veld type and generally contains many endemic plant species. The fairly high rainfall and mist, with low temperatures, play an important role as forming agent to this vegetation type.

The above is ideal for diverse-crop agriculture and forestry (see map below) which forms the greatest economic contributor to the municipality's GDP.

MAP 2: LAND COVER



(MandataGIS 2008)

Service Delivery

The municipality still has a huge legacy in addressing the basic needs of its communities. Much is being done to accelerate the provisions of free basic services and more people are enjoying the benefits of a new democracy and access to basic services. The municipality notes that, due to its spatial nature, the main challenge is in ensuring that rural communities also enjoy the same rights as urban communities. In terms of basic services, much has been done to provide water [bore holes] and sanitation [VIP toilets] in most farming communities.

The issues around access to free basic electricity and housing are still major challenges in Mkhondo. The level of access to key service facilities (clinics, schools, government services etc.) is low due to the rural nature of these of the area within Mkhondo's jurisdiction. The municipality also faces challenges like low payment rates for services, a relatively small tax base, and little investment or economic activities.

Electricity

The number of households with access to electricity (for lighting) is 69% (CS 2007). This interprets as a backlog of 31% of the total population without access to electricity.

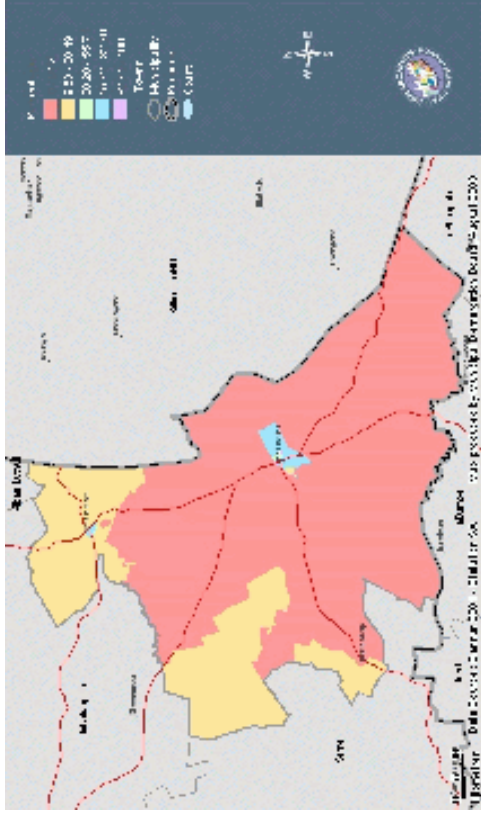
As can be seen from the maps below, the highest access to electricity for cooking, heating and lighting can be found around the more urbanized areas of Piet Retief, parts of eThandakhukanya, Dirkiesdorp and of Amsterdam and Iswepe. Further, the more rural areas have low access to this service. One of the reasons for this is that the household dwellings in the latter areas are spatially removed from one another - a factor which makes the delivery of electricity (and sanitation, roads etc) extremely difficult and expensive.

This translates to only some of Mkhondo's households having access to acceptable living conditions. For example, households within the deprived areas would have to obtain fuels and spend a hefty amount of time building a fire before they can cook their meals. Further, they will struggle to see during the dark hours of the day, have a higher chance of falling prey to crime (see Community Report on Wards 1 and 2) due to dark streets and during the winter, their children and elderly stand a higher chance of suffering the spin-offs of the cold.

This phenomenon has been identified as a great problem in certain municipalities by the NDSP which encourages a focus on servicing concentrations of people or hubs within.

One of the ways in which Mkhondo aims to provide adequate service delivery to those without, is through a public-private initiative with one of the forestry organisations located within its jurisdiction. This project aims to create a living environment in line with the Constitution for a number of some of the poorest households within Mkhondo. It talks about the much-discussed concept of "sustainable settlement" (adequate electricity, sanitation, housing product suited to the individual needs of the individual household, socio-economic activities such as schools etc), but also considers the rural context in which these households currently reside, as well as the cultures of the households. More information is available on request.

MAP 3: ELECTRICITY AS A COOKING SOURCE



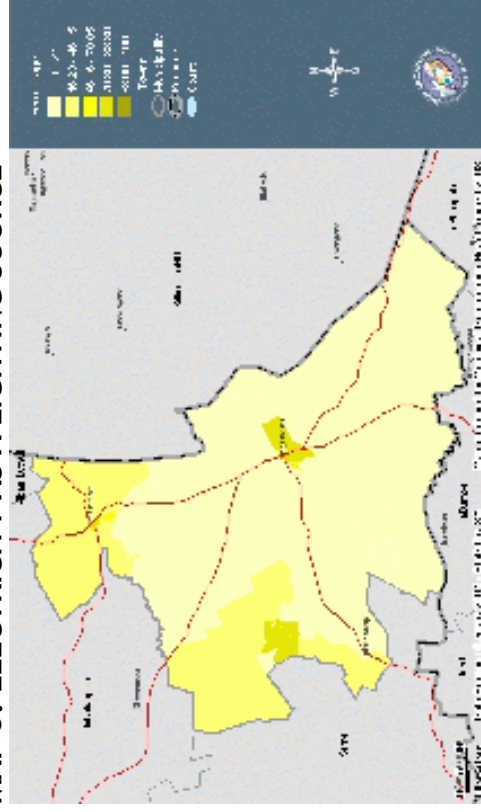
(Demarcation Board 2003)

MAP 4: ELECTRICITY AS A HEATING SOURCE



(Demarcation Board 2003)

MAP 5: ELECTRICITY AS A LIGHTING SOURCE



(Demarcation Board 2003)

Water Provision and Sanitation

The municipality will through the district's water blue print will strive to meet the millennium targets of ensuring access of water to all by 2011 through partnership with all spheres of government.

TABLE 2: ESTIMATED BACKLOG ON BULK INFRASTRUCTURE

<i>Municipality</i>	<i>Water No of household</i>	<i>% of Total District Backlog</i>	<i>Sanitation No of household</i>	<i>% of Total District Backlog</i>
Mkhondo	5251	19,88	12855	14,13

(GSDM - WSDP May 2006)

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

Proper sanitation provision still remains a challenge in the municipality. There is a high number of households in dire need of proper sanitation facilities. Provision of clean drinking water (potable) is still also a challenge and this can be as a result of failure of the municipality to meet drinking water standards in addition to a lack of understanding of the requirement for effective drinking water quality management and adequate management.

This also includes a lack of the monitoring of drinking water quality, inadequate asset management, inadequate maintenance of infrastructure, inadequate institutional capacity, and/or lack of initiatives to continuous monitoring and the evaluating of water quality.

Roads and Storm Water

The majority of roads in Piet Retief and the bus routes in eThandakukhanya are tarred. A National Route - the N2 - runs through Mkhondo, connecting it to major national economic hubs like Richardsbay, Kwa-Zulu Natal and Gauteng as well as to many tourist destinations, for example Sodwana Bay and certain game reserves. This route is a major contributor to the area's economic well-being, but unfortunately, not many government-driven initiatives to encourage or support this have been undertaken.

All other roads in eThandakukhanya are gravel or graded with limited surface storm water drainage. In Piet Retief an underground storm water system exists.

The two Provincial roads, R65 and R33, bisecting Amsterdam are the only tarred roads. All other roads including those in KwaThandeka are graded. No proper storm water system exists in Amsterdam.

Many of the Provincial roads crossing the area of jurisdiction of this Council are in a fair to poor state of repair. The gravel roads also require regular maintenance, especially during the rain season.

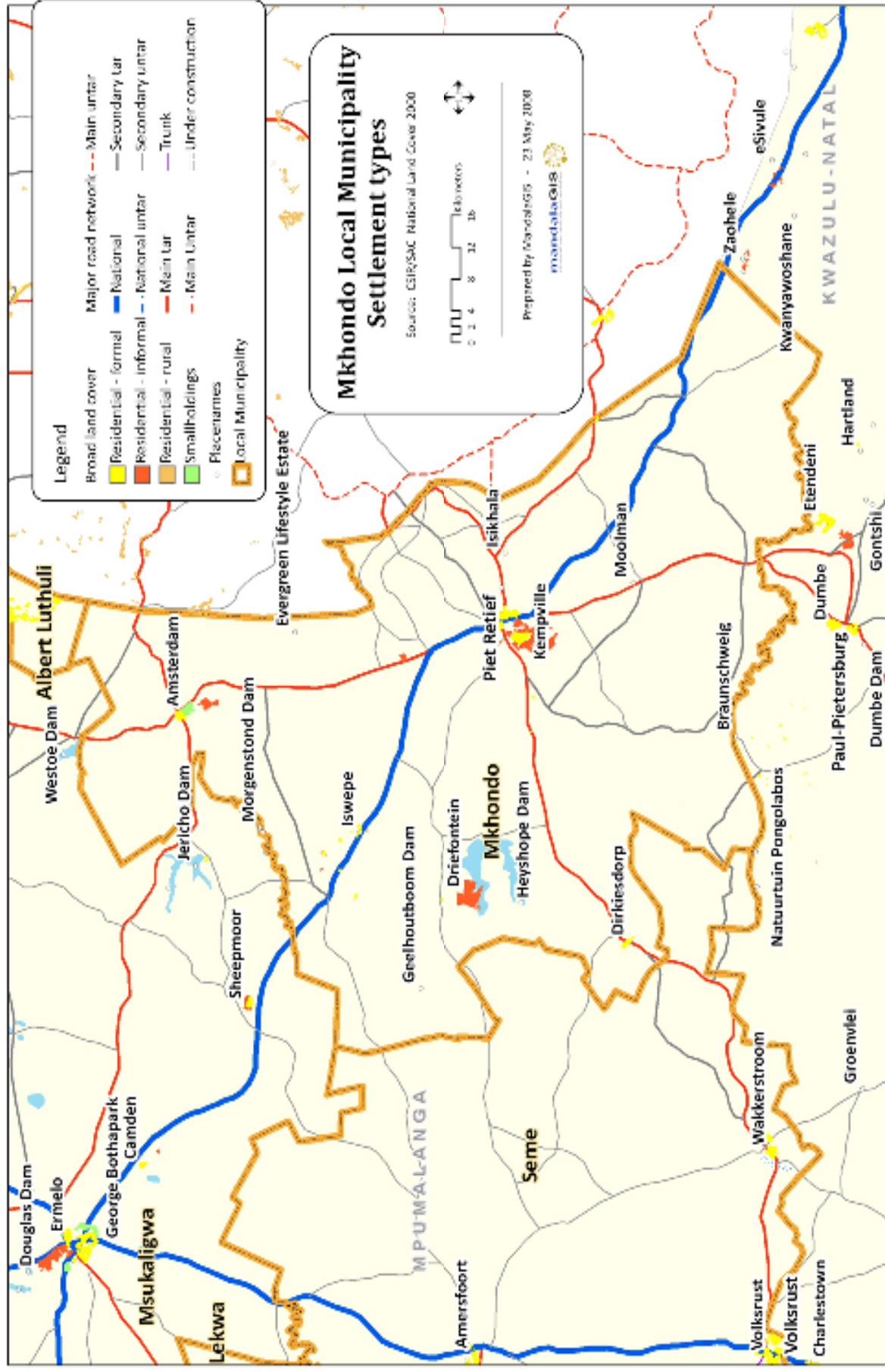
Housing

There is a great demand for housing developments and the formalisation of former townships amongst all income groups.

State subsidised housing and social housing needs to be fast-tracked as the need for these types of houses has increased dramatically. As can be seen from the map below, most of the formalised areas in Mkhondo are surrounded by large informal settlements. The Department of Housing, in partnership with the municipality needs to come up with a comprehensive plan to address the growing demand using normal methods (including the new characteristics of the Breaking New Ground policy) as well as alternate methods of housing provision such as Agri- villages.

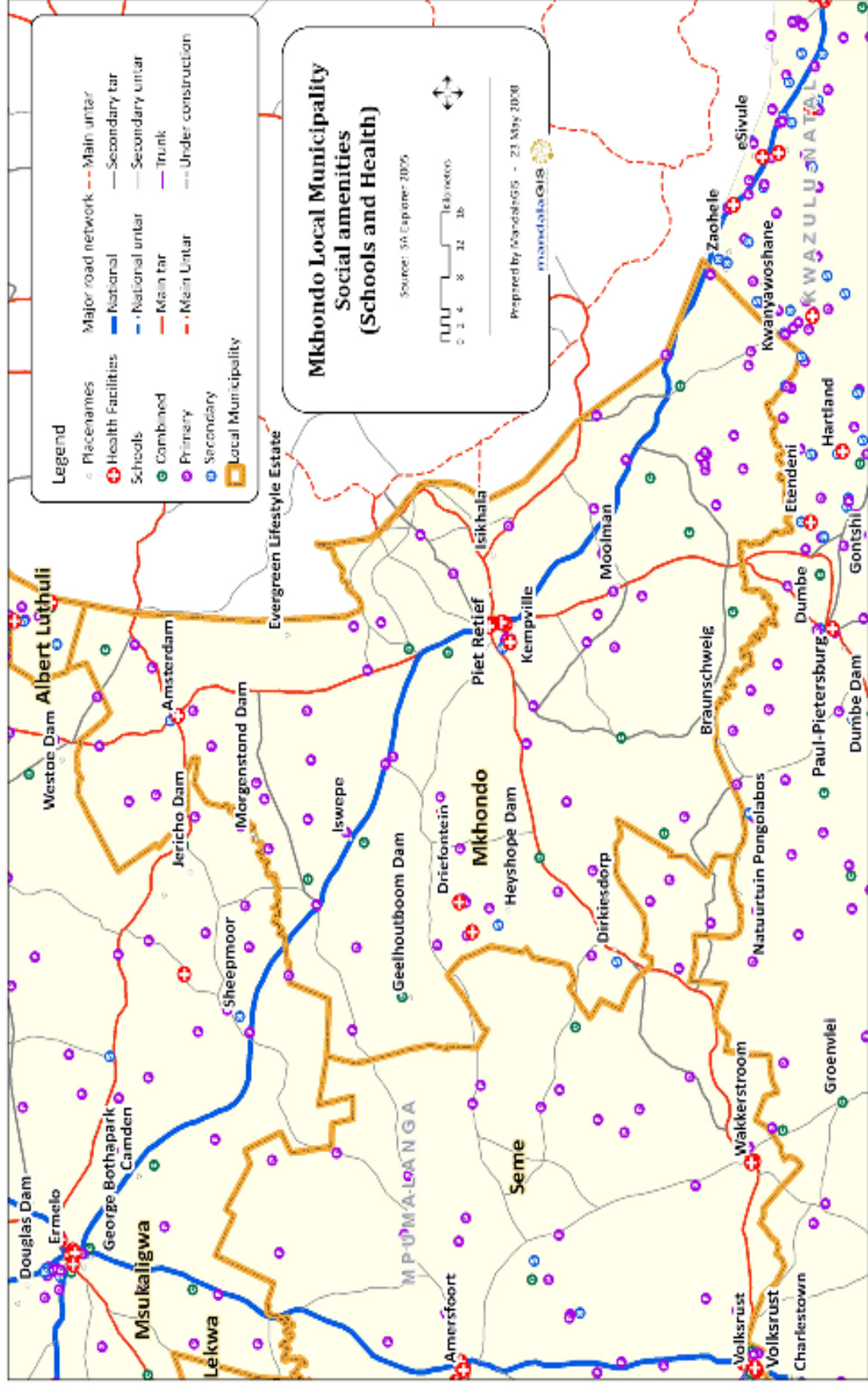
The municipality is proud to state that it has recently acquired a Housing Chapter, with the assistance from the provincial Department of Housing, which aims to deal with the above mentioned issues amongst others. Please see this Chapter under the “Annexure” section to this document.

MAP 6: SETTLEMENT TYPES OF MKHONDO



(MandalaGIS 2008)

Health Facilities and Services
MAP 7: HEALTH FACILITIES AND SERVICES



(MandataGIS 2008)

As can be seen from the map above, there are a number of health facilities scattered around Mkhondo. However, as depicted, most of these are concentrated in the more urbanised areas. Mkhondo suffers drastically under the influence of HIV/Aids, which is thus a topic which deserves individual attention:

HIV/Aids

The Mpumalanga Province holds the third place in terms of HIV/AIDS infections in the country (estimated at 30.8%) after KwaZulu Natal and Gauteng. To target this, the municipality has a number of health facilities (provincial, national and local) consisting of hospital and clinic facilities; complemented by private health service providers, traditional healers and specialists (including mobile health clinics) to service the rural communities.

The municipality in partnership with its stakeholders and civil society will partner to:

- 1. Implement its Comprehensive HIV & AIDS Strategy*
- 2. Support Civil Society and other Stakeholders in assisting and supporting Orphans , Child headed Homes*
- 3. Facilitate and Coordinate Social and Spiritual support for those affected and infected*
- 4. Promote Good Health and Wellbeing*
- 5. Coordinate Local Municipalities efforts and partnerships*
- 6. Support Government efforts and its Comprehensive Health Strategy*

RESPONSE ANALYSIS OF MKHONDO

This section has been taken out of the Aids strategy which is attached as an annexure to this IDP. It speaks of the thrusts that Mkhondo has enabled in order to equip the municipality in its struggle against HIV/Aids. It reads as follows:

There are a number of programs that are running in response to address the pandemic. These range from Prevention measures all the way to Treatment, care and support of PLWHA and orphans.

1. Education; Awareness, Openness and Prevention

a. All 11 health care facilities in Mkhondo offer VCT. There are four other sites that offer VCT, namely, NTE Iswepe Factory, Mondi Craft, Piet Retief Correctional services and Sonae Novaboard (Tafibra)

b. All health care facilities offer PMTCT counseling; however, the medication is only available in Piet Retief hospital, Ethandakukhanya Clinic, Driefontein old and new, Amsterdam CHC, Derby, Iswepe, Kempville and Dirkiesdop clinics

c. PEP for rape victims is only offered at Piet Retief Hospital; however, Police stations do provide transportation for victims to and from the hospital.

d. Condom distribution is also centered on one primary site, which is Piet Retief hospital, but there are a number of secondary sites from which the civil society organization collect and distribute further. The four Swaziland border post are also used as secondary sites

e. Door-to-door campaigns are conducted by the DoHSS officials throughout the year. In these campaigns they teach the community about condom use, VCT, PMTCT, ART, TB, Healthy living, sexuality and all STI's. There is also a teenage program which is conducted by the DoHSS officials. The main challenge with these programs is that there is major staff shortage.

f. Peer educators are also trained and operate within the secondary schools in the area. These are centered around Comondale and Luneburg.

g. Information Education and Communication material is distributed in all the Health care centers

h. Lovelife and NAFCl are situated in eight of the 11 health care centers.

2. Treatment and care for people living with HIV

a. ART is only available in one Health Care centre, namely, the Piet Retief Hospital, Drifontein and Amsterdam.

b. There are five support groups for PLWHA in Driefontein, Comondale, Ethandakukhanya, Amsterdam and Kempville.

c. NGO Projects providing Home Base Care have not yet been quantified. Some are funded by DoHSS others operate on a voluntary basis without any funding.

3. Care for Orphans

Care for orphans is conducted mainly by Social Services projects. The LAC does not have statistics of these nor the statistics of orphans in the local municipality.

PRACTICAL WAYS OF TARGETING HIV (AIDS)

Further there are many small practical ways in which the municipality can assist in the fight against HIV. By taking the issue of HIV (AIDS) as one of our number one priority issues in meetings with the various departments in order to create a supportive environment for the department of health and community services, to assist them in their quest against HIV. Further each staff member in the municipality must strive to create an environment which is anti-AIDS, but also supportive of those which are already infected. Mkhondo Municipality is willing, committed and dedicated to support any positive HIV and AIDS strategy from all departments, NGO's or any organization and members of the community.

Heritage

Mkhondo contains a wealth of heritage sites. These include the farms, Mooihoek (west of Piet Retief) which forms part of a South African National Heritage Site, as well as a part of a proposed Biosphere. The farm, Wagendrift, is also registered as a National Heritage Site. The area in which the Anglo-Boer war skirmish took place, now known as nTombe Battlefields, has very recently become part of a provincial pilot project. This project by the Department of Culture, Sports and Heritage, in partnership with this municipality will be completed in 2009.

Disaster Management

A disaster of either a natural or man-made nature has become an almost frequent occurrence on news headlines around South Africa - and the need for the planning and managing of these disasters has become pressing. Mkhondo has devised a policy which covers matters such as potential threats, the manner in which they should be dealt with and the equipment needed to deal with these threats.

Due to the large numbers of timber forests in the area (see "Ecology" above), fire hazard is a major threat to Mkhondo - especially as this economic activity is one of the major contributors to Mkhondo's GDP. Mkhondo Municipality, with the assistance of GSDM, has very recently acquired a HAZMAT vehicle to assist it in the battle to stop fires. Other equipment and tools are still needed, but provision has been made

for these in a DISASTER MANAGEMENT POLICY, a BUSINESS PLAN and a CONTINGENCY PLAN - all of which have been attached to this IDP in the “Annexures” section.

Another major threat to Mkhondo is the reported increase in road accidents. According to the Disaster Management unit, the incidents of road accidents have tripled in number a period of just over a year. Reasons given include drunken driving, heavy motor vehicles, poor road surface conditions, negligent driving and the presence of tribal livestock on the roads. Attempts at targeting this phenomenon have to be made hand in hand with other departments in order to create a safe driving environment for our people and visitors.

Waste Management and Refuse Removal

Piet Retief has a solid waste disposal site. To combat the growing need for waste disposal in other areas, a new solid waste disposal site next to the road to Pongola has been built and is currently running. Waste is transported from the various towns and settlement areas to the new permitted waste disposal site. Door-to-door waste removal takes place in Piet Retief, Amsterdam and eThandakukhanya.

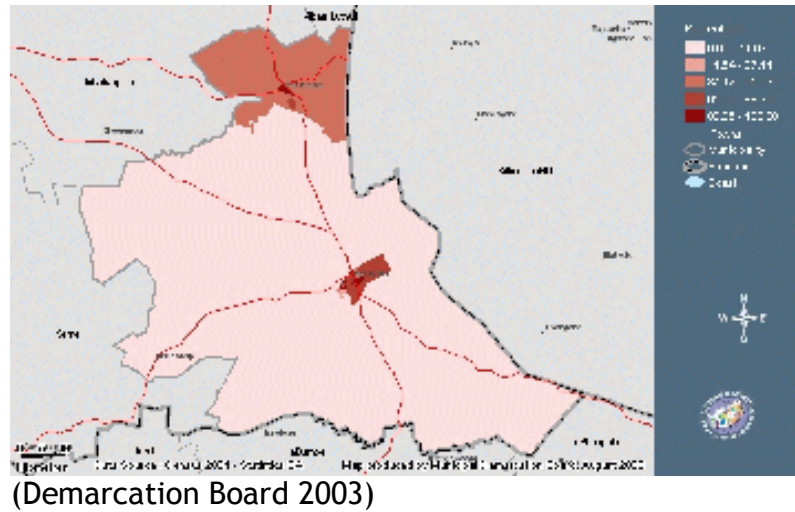
No refuse removal takes place in the Driefontein, KwaNgema and KwaNgema North as no formal solid waste disposal site exists. Each household is responsible for their own waste removal.

The Municipality notes the challenge it faces in providing waste management services. It is faced not only with a legacy of un-permitted landfill site, unclosed and rehabilitated landfill sites, shrinking air space in the current existing sites. Further challenges include the mounting operational expenses coupled with huge negative environmental risks and challenges posed by these sites, and the management of the generation of increased waste due to increase economic development, urbanization, mining and industrial activities within the district.

The Municipality will develop an integrated waste management strategy in the next financial year in order to meet and achieve the following goals:

- 1. Recycling*
- 2. Waste Management and Minimization*
- 3. Waste control and eradication awareness*
- 4. Efficient Waste Management [planning and control]*
- 5. Promotion of environmentally friendly waste management practices*

MAP 8: REFUSE REMOVAL



REVIEWED IDP AND SWOT ANALYSIS, SELF ASSESSMENT AND INSTITUTIONAL PLANS

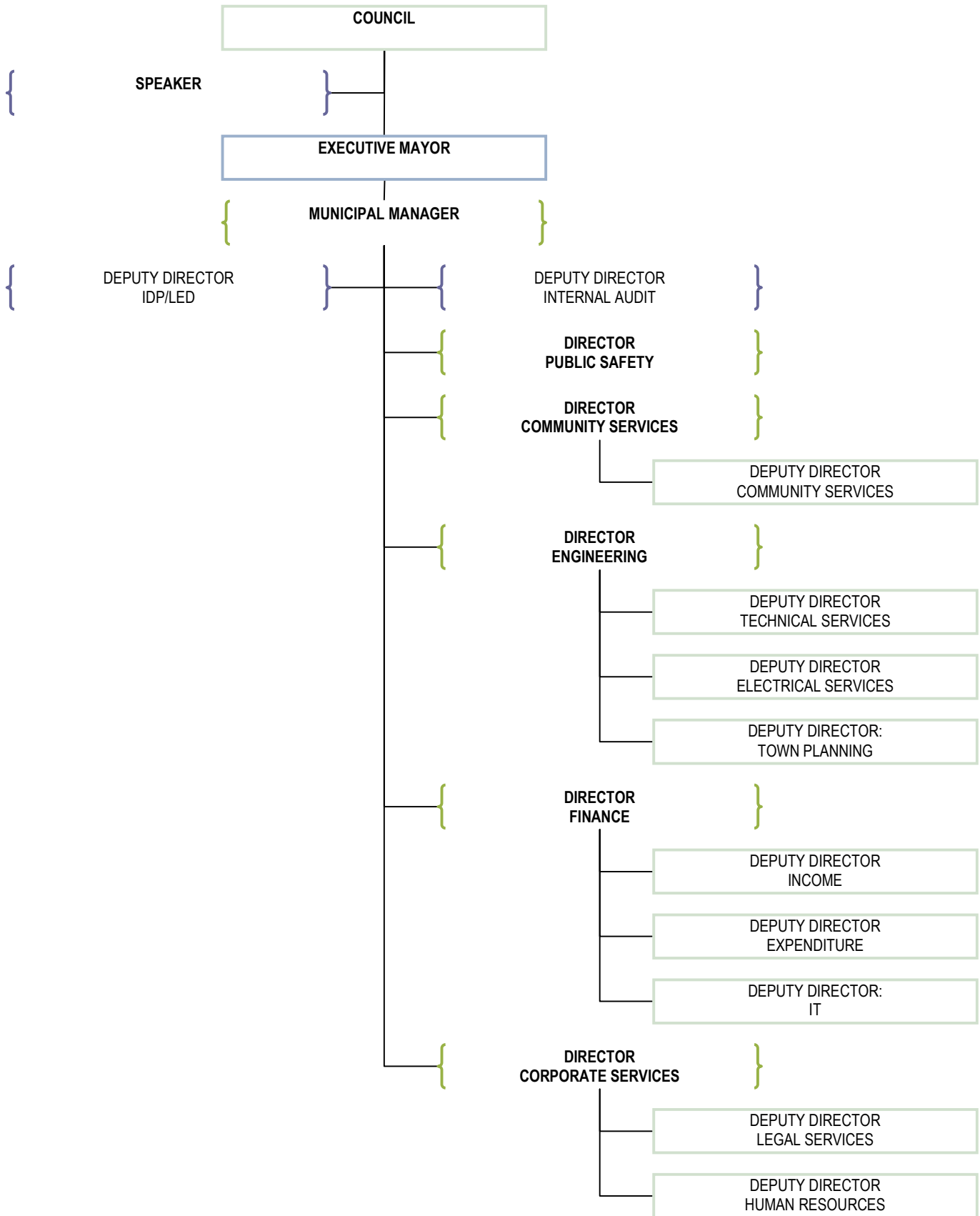
TABLE 3: SWOT ANALYSIS

<i>STRENGTHS</i>	<i>WEAKNESSES</i>
Financially sound	Lack of municipal capacity, specifically equipment
Land availability	High unemployment rate
Little violence or crime	Unequal access to economic opportunities
Satisfactory level of payment for services	Poverty and unemployment
	Lack of skills and working environment
Availability of external funding for development and infra structure	Lack of co-operation from Government departments
Strong sense of community and friendliness	Lack of centralised information system
Established economic activities	Lack of infrastructure, degraded existing infrastructure
Culturally rich population	Low density, spatially distant communities
A number of recently appointed professionals	Lack of current database
Pleasant natural environment	Spatially not connected to economic hubs
	Uncompetitive urban area
	Lack of clear vision

<i>OPPORTUNITIES</i>	<i>THREATS</i>
National road that cuts through the area	Small, aging population
Batho Pele principles	Dissatisfaction of customers
Updated policies and by-laws	Poverty based on high rate of unemployment/
High residential demand	Forest fires / natural disasters
Recently established Tourism Centre	Staff recruitment/lack of suitably qualified applicants
Training of Councillors and Officials	Salaries that are not market related
High tourism potential	Poor pedestrian control in main street of main urban area
Established markets	
Tribal leaders are open to new development initiatives	

MUNICIPAL STRUCTURE

FIGURE 2: MUNICIPAL ORGANOGRAM



Institutional Arrangements, Roles and Responsibilities

1.1. Corporate Services

- 1.1.1. Legal and properties - Facilitation of meetings (Council, Mayoral committee, Management, Bid committee, Portfolio committee)
- 1.1.2. Contracts management - Lease, sale of properties, staff contracts, by-laws and policies)
- 1.1.3. Records management
- 1.1.4. General office correspondence
- 1.1.5. Legal advise and seeking of legal opinions
- 1.1.6. Disciplinary matters
- 1.1.7. Evictions
- 1.1.8. Township establishment
- 1.1.9. Advertisements
- 1.1.10. Management of properties - sale of stands, registration and transfers, legal certificates, hiring of halls, lease of flats, houses and hostels
- 1.1.11. Human resources - organogram, recruitments, benefits management, leave management, job descriptions, equity issues, etc
- 1.1.12. Human resource development - Skills development
- 1.1.13. Labour relations - Disciplinary, CCMA cases, industrial actions
- 1.1.14. Libraries - render library services to the community
- 1.1.15. Housing - Informal settlement control, beneficiary identification, allocation of sites, contractor support and monitoring and transfers

1.2. Financial Services

This department will focus on municipal budgets, accounting, financial management and supply chain management issues.

1.3. Engineering Services

- 1.3.1. This department will focus on the infrastructure development, projects, provision of bulk services, project management, and maintenance of infrastructure
- 1.3.2. PMU (Project Management Unit) - the management of capital projects and MIG (Municipal Infrastructure Grant) funded projects
- 1.3.3. Bulk Services - the supply of bulk water, sanitation and roads
- 1.3.4. Water and sanitation - To ensure quality and control measures for portable drinking water for all residents. To provide sanitation services and ensure the quality of effluent that is released into the streams
- 1.3.5. Maintenance - To maintain all infrastructure assets, buildings and facilities belonging to Mkhondo Local Municipality
- 1.3.6. Town Planning - Land use management, upgrading of informal settlements, administration and approval of new developments. Initiating land development, building control and providing advice on land reform programme.

1.4. Community Services

- 1.4.1. Parks - Establishment and maintenance of greens in residential areas and conservation of riverine/wetlands
- 1.4.2. Render municipal health services as defined in the Health Act: - Safe drinking water
 - Safe drinking water
 - Food safety
 - Communicable diseases surveillance
 - Inspection of health care centre, pre schools and places of care
 - Waste management
 - Primary Health Care Services

1.5. Public Safety

1.5.1. Fire and Disaster

- 1.5.1.1. To attend to all emergency situations where lives and property are in danger
- 1.5.1.2. Conduct inspections at various shops to monitor compliance with fire regulations
- 1.5.1.3. Conduct inspections in new buildings
- 1.5.1.4. Monitor compliance in gas installations

1.5.2. License Office

- 1.5.2.1. Booking and issuing of learners and drivers licenses
- 1.5.2.2. Issuing and renewal of drivers license cards
- 1.5.2.3. Registration of motor vehicles
- 1.5.2.4. Processing applications and issuing of PrdP
- 1.5.2.5. Capturing of Section 56 and 341 and warrants of arrest

1.5.3. Traffic Department

- 1.5.3.1. Issuing of traffic fines
- 1.5.3.2. Special duties - vehicle checks, working with SAPS at road blocks
- 1.5.3.3. Attend accident scenes
- 1.5.3.4. Mayoral duties
- 1.5.3.5. Escort duties - Abnormal vehicles, Funerals and VIP

1.5.4. Testing Station

- 1.5.4.1. Examinations of drivers and learners licenses by Examiners
- 1.5.4.2. Eye tests and finger prints for drivers license renewals
- 1.5.4.3. Examining of heavy and light vehicles for roadworthiness

Roles and Responsibilities of Institutional Arrangements and Structures

<i>STRUCTURE</i>	<i>TERMS OF REFERENCE / ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES</i>
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 political direction of the IDP process, and may assign responsibilities to the Municipal Manager • Submit reviewed IDP framework and draft IDP to Council
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 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; • 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.

**THE MUNICIPAL MANAGER IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS, BUT OBVIOUSLY CAN NOT EXECUTE THESE FUNCTIONS. HE THEREFORE DELEGATES THESE FUNCTIONS (AND SOME POWERS) TO OTHER OFFICIALS, INCLUDING THE IDP MANAGER.

STRUCTURE	TERMS OF REFERENCE/ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES
Municipal Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Municipal Council will have final say or comment and approval of the reviewed IDP • Will consider the process plan which should set out the process for the IDP Review • A member of the committee or council to formally submit to the municipal council a proposal to amend the IDP and also give reasons why it should be amended • Considers and adopts revised IDP
IDP Technical Committee/ Steering committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides terms of reference for the various planning activities • Commissions research studies or investigations • Considers and comments on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inputs from sub-committee/s, study teams and consultants - Inputs from provincial sector departments and support providers - Analyse inputs from stakeholders
IDP Representative Forum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inform interest groups, communities and organisations, on relevant planning activities and their outcomes; • Analyse issues, determine priorities, negotiate and reach consensus; • Participate in the designing of project proposals and/or assess them; • Make recommendations on planning issues to the municipal council

Consultative Forums for Community Participation

#	ROLE PLAYERS	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
1.	Municipal Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Municipal 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	<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	<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 and managed effectively and efficiently; • Co-ordinate the involvement of all different role players; • Ensuring the horizontal and vertical alignment in the process, including

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 and Technical 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 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 IDP manager/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. Make recommendations to the council on planning and development priorities.
9.	Traditional leaders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amakhosi/izinduna should work close councillors on identifying priority issues. Facilitate community consultation in collaboration with ward councillors.
10.	Mayoral Outreach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through road shows / Outreach programmes to get community inputs and to provide feedback
11.	Ward Committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consulted via the Executive Mayoral outreach
12.	CBW's/NGO's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide vital information and support during planning, evaluation, monitoring through the Representative Forum

Performance Management

The council will annually approve the IDP, Budget and any other necessary policies to ensure that administration is provided with resources to implement policy and provide services to the community.

LEVEL OF SERVICE	KPI's [Municipal Manager]*	Budget Link MFMA [Chapter 4] IDP References
Administration and Financial Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As head of administration the municipal manager is subject to policy directions of the District Council , is responsible and accountable for provision as stipulated in the Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 chapter 7 (55) (a - q) As Accounting officer the Municipal Manager is responsible and accountable for as provided in Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 chapter 7 (2) (a -c) As Accounting officer must exercise the function and powers assigned to an accounting officer in terms of the Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003 chapter 8 (60 -75) 	[010, 025, 030, 040, 045, 050, 110, 120, 150, 160,496]

*The Municipal Manager will enter in to a Performance Contract with the Executive Mayor in terms of Section 57(1) of the Local Government Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 and in line with guidelines for contracts for Section 57 Employees issued by the Department of Provincial and Local Government (DPLG), which will reflect the key performance indicators per financial year in line with the IDP, and budget allocation subject to compliance to the requirements of the Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003 chapter 8 part 2 Financial administration (77 - 78) Top Management and Senior Managers of the Municipalities Roles and Responsibilities

LEVEL OF SERVICE	KPI's [Finance Department (CFO)]*	Budget Link MFMA [Chapter 4] IDP References
Financial Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% Compliance to the MFMA and other Financial Regulations Capacity building for Local Municipalities in Partnership with Sector Departments Support of Provision of Basic Service Delivery [budgeting/funding / financial control] Municipality Financial Viability and Management Institutional Development and Transformation [HR & management] Supply - Chain Management [Procurement & Support for SMME's , BBEE] 	[Vote 060, 105, 165]

*The Municipal Manager will enter in to a Performance Contract with the Chief Financial Officer in terms of Section 57(1) of the Local Government Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 and in line with guidelines for contracts for Section 57 Employees issued by the Department of Provincial and Local Government (DPLG), which will reflect the key performance indicators per financial year in line with the IDP, and budget allocation subject to compliance to the requirements of the Municipal

Finance Management Act 56 of 2003 chapter 8 part 2 Financial administration (77 - 78) Top Management and Senior Managers of the Municipalities Roles and Responsibilities.

LEVEL OF SERVICE	KPI's [Planning & Infrastructure Development]*	Budget Link MFMA [Chapter 4] IDP References
Planning and Infrastructure Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban & Rural Planning [IDP / Infrastructure development & Township establishment inputs] • Spatial Development Framework [monitor & control land use] • Planning of Bulk infrastructure [Local municipalities bulk services] • Project Management [Municipal infrastructure projects & EPWP] • Transport [transport planning & facilitation & support of forums] • Technical support for local municipalities [projects] • Coordination and support for sector plans 	Vote [510,520,530]
Community Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MPCC [Coordination of support and management of community centres] • LED [support and development of SMME's / contractors & suppliers] 	

*The Municipal Manager will enter in to a Performance Contract in terms of Section 57(1) of the Local Government Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 and in line with guidelines for contracts for Section 57 Employees issued by the Department of Provincial and Local Government (DPLG), which will reflect the key performance indicators per financial year in line with the IDP, and budget allocation subject to compliance to the requirements of the municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003 chapter 9 (81) roles of chief financial officer.

LEVEL OF SERVICE	KPI [Corporate Services]*	Budget Link MFMA [Chapter 4] IDP References
Management & Corporate Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administration (Council and Mayoral Services) • Human Resources • Legal Resources • Industrial Relations • Communication and Marketing • Youth, Gender and Disability Programmes • Information Technology 	(Vote: [010, 025, 030, 040, 045, 050, 110, 120, 150, 160,496])

*The Management and Corporate Services division will give policy and administrative support to Council, Executive Mayor, and Senior Managers in performance of their duties and provision of services and technical assistance to local municipalities. The Executive Director will enter into a performance with the Municipal Manager in line with guidelines for contracts for Section 57 Employees issued by the Department of Provincial and Local Government (DPLG).

LEVEL OF SERVICE	KPI [Intergovernmental Relations]*	Budget Link MFMA [Chapter 4] IDP References
Social services and external Relations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal Health Services • Community participation • Protection Services and Crime Prevention • Disaster Management, Fire & Emergency services • Sports and recreation • Youth, Gender and Disability Programmes • HIV & AIDS • Community facilities [MPCC] • District House of Traditional Leadership • Environmental Management • Training and Education • Tourism 	Vote: [065,070,075,125,130,484,485,491]

*The Municipal Manager will enter in to a Performance Contract in terms of Section 57(1) of the Local Government Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000 and in line with guidelines for contracts for Section 57 Employees issued by the Department of Provincial and Local Government (DPLG), which will reflect the key performance indicators per financial year in line with the IDP, and budget allocation subject to compliance to the requirements of the Municipal Finance Management Act 56 of 2003 chapter 9 (81) roles of Executive Director Intergovernmental Relations.

SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY & STAKEHOLDER INPUTS

Community involvement and key stakeholders participation remain a challenge, ward based planning has not yet found its meaningful root. There is still a challenge to have some ward committees to function effectively. The level of participation also is still dominated by issue based especially provision of basic services and service delivery mechanism in most local municipalities.

The report below is a reflection a number of consultative meetings held with each ward. It aims to assist in the intergovernmental relations between Mkhondo and other spheres of government by laying out the needs of each ward as identified per ward in a simplistic but information-rich manner. The issues are specific and areas have been attached to each issue. Further, each ward was asked to identify only the top ten issues for the following year (2009/2010) and to give a reason for placing that issue on the top ten list. This endeavour assists with a rational strategic output and helps allow communities to assist in the planning of future development in their wards.

COMMUNITY REPORT IDP REVIEW 2009/2010 OF THE PUBLIC INPUT MEETINGS HELD ON THE 06TH – 20TH OCTOBER 2008

Legislation

Part of the credibility of the IDP process is determined by the extent to which people living in the municipal area have taken part in its formulation. It is also mandated by both the Municipal Systems and Structures Acts that the municipality needs to consult its residents on development matters that will have an impact on their lives. The ethos and implementation of the IDP will have an impact on the lives of communities living in the municipal area of Mkhondo, hence the community consultation meetings that were undertaken.

Purpose of and Manner in which the Community Meetings were Held

The purpose of the meetings was to physically involve the community on what to be included on the IDP and planning for their wards. The meetings were between the IDP unit, Councillors, Community Based Workers (CDW's) and in some cases, community members; all who considered the meeting highly successful.

The main purpose of these meetings was to teach the community about IDP, how it works and also to assist the community in prioritising projects needed in their wards for the 2009/2010 municipal financial year. All councillors and those present were requested to address their communities on what their ward's priorities on the IDP are at the next general public meeting(s).

Meetings were called with the assistance of the Office of the Speaker and the Ward Councillors. A general template was produced at each meeting which was available in

both English and isiZulu for communication purposes. As each ward in Mkhondo is very different for the next, the members of the meetings were asked to describe their wards – focusing on the attributes, of their respective wards, which made them proud residents. To lead those present into the concept of planning for their wards, the members were asked to identify five priority issues that their ward was faced with.

Then, in order to assist the allocation process of provincial and national sectors, a deeper description of these issues, their extent and location was sought from those present. These have been presented as potential projects for the next financial year and have been included for each of the fifteen wards for Mkhondo Municipality.

Description of Challenges Identified

The following section gives a description of the most significant challenges experienced in Mkhondo and is a section that has been brought through from the previous review’s community report. These descriptions are still relevant as the issues are still very much prevalent in the area. Further, these issues are not small issues and cannot be solved within one annual period, and thus, great emphasis needs to be placed on these issues.

TABLE 4: GENERAL ISSUES PERTAINING TO MKHONDO’S COMMUNITIES

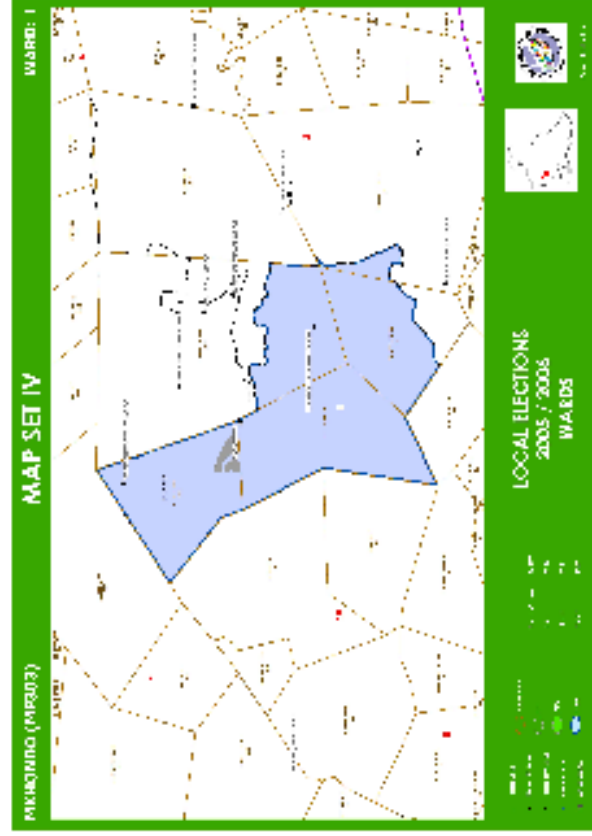
Development challenge/need	Causes of the need /Reasons for the challenge
Water	<p>There is no access to clean drinking water. In some wards, the community depends on water from the river for all household purposes. It was also explained that the same water is often shared with livestock such as cattle. This sharing of water with animals results in illness such as diarrhoea</p> <p>There were wards where the major challenge regarding water was that even if the entire infrastructure is available, there are times where the taps do not provide water.</p>
Housing	<p>In almost all wards, issues relating to housing were on access to decent shelter. Some of the community members complained of empty promises on information regarding housing delivery from the municipal officials. Other issues to housing were related to limited and/or no access to land where these houses could be built. It was also indicated that there are areas where the most suitable land to erect houses is privately owned.</p>
Sanitation	<p>Sanitation in this case was used to refer to the lack of toilets. This is a major challenge in all wards, especially rural wards. Most community members indicated that they just do not have any toilets and that they “help themselves” in the bushes. There were cases where issues of maintenance were cited as challenges in the sense that some VIP toilets were not being maintained, which causes a range of health hazards.</p>
Electricity	<p>There are not many people in the ward meetings who expressed a shortage on electricity. In cases where this was stated as a challenge and a priority, the ward councillors indicated they would assist in addressing the need.</p>
Cemeteries	<p>There is a lack of cemeteries in eThandakukhanya and the surrounding areas, as most of these wards share the one in ward 14 - which is far from most wards and rapidly reaching</p>

	saturation.
Health services such as: clinics and ambulances	Other than access, the biggest challenge mentioned regarding clinics was the fact that most of these facilities were not accessible due to poor road conditions. There were instances where operating times of some of the facilities were a major stumbling block for the community members to obtain proper services. It was also explained that in most communities, there is a serious lack of ambulances.

Presentation of Findings

The outputs for each of the wards have been done per ward. The section starts with a map of the demarcation of the respective ward, and the community’s description of their ward. Next, the revised priority issues for that ward are presented, and finally, the top ten projects needed for each ward are listed.

WARD ONE: COUNCILLOR N. M. YENDE



5. Low cost sites

COMMUNITY STATUS QUO OF WARD

It is situated at Driefontein, which is a semi rural area. It consist of four villages namely New Stand, Lindelani, Mkhize Village and Nkosinathi. It is nearer to Kangra coal mine. It has high rate of unemployment for the entertainment part we have a sports field donated by Score (Sport Coaches outreach). We are blessed with a president's service centre (Thusong). It is culturally rich, and people are proud of their culture.

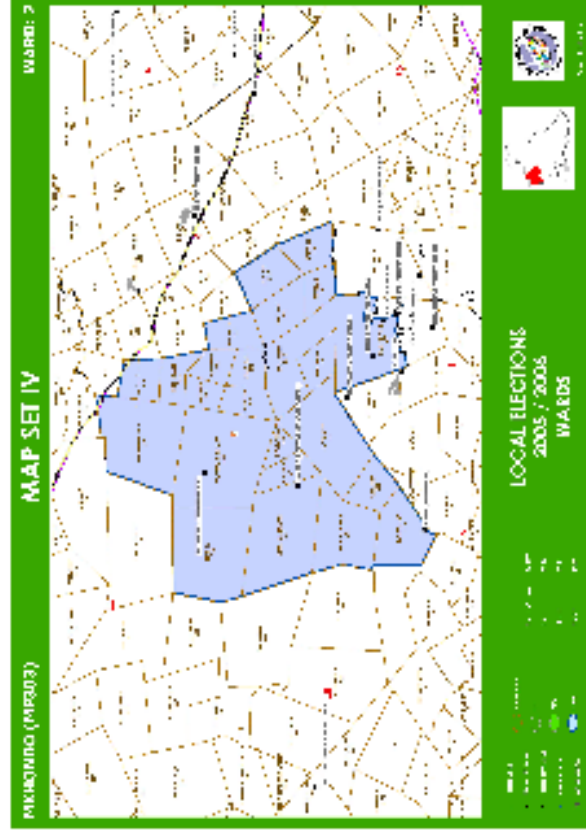
REVISED PRIORITY ISSUES FOR 2009/2010

1. Water.
2. Access roads.
3. Toilets.
4. Streets Lights or Apollo (flood lights)

KEY PROJECTS IDENTIFIED DURING THE 09/10 REVIEW

#	Description	Specific Area	Value/Number	Comment
1.	Water	New stand Lindelani Nkosinathi	1170 Stands	We do not have access to clean water.
2.	Hall	Centre	1	For Public meetings social development
3.	Street lights (Apollo floodlights)	Whole ward	16	Crime prevention
4.	Police station	Centre	1	Crime reduction
5.	Bridges & water pipes	Whole ward	5 (Bridges) 13 (Pipes)	Learners cross the river to school
6.	Dumping site or Waste removal	RDP/Mkhize village	7	People are dumping everywhere which is not good for our

WARD TWO: COUNCILLOR MS THELA



COMMUNITY STATUS QUO OF WARD

7.	Fencing & Toilets	All grave yards	6 (Toilets)	health
8.	Shopping complex	Centre	1	There is no privacy on cemetery Piet Retief is too far and transport costs a lot
9.	Tar on main Streets	Whole ward		It is not easy for vehicles to get to our homes
10.	Housing	Whole ward	3000	Shortage
11.	Stadium	Centre	1	For sports purposes

Ward 2 is a very big ward with schools, shops, roads, day care centres, clinics and old age skills development centre. We also have a big dam that supplies water to the whole community of ward 2 and others, and our youth is very into sports.

REVISED PRIORITY ISSUES FOR 2009/2010

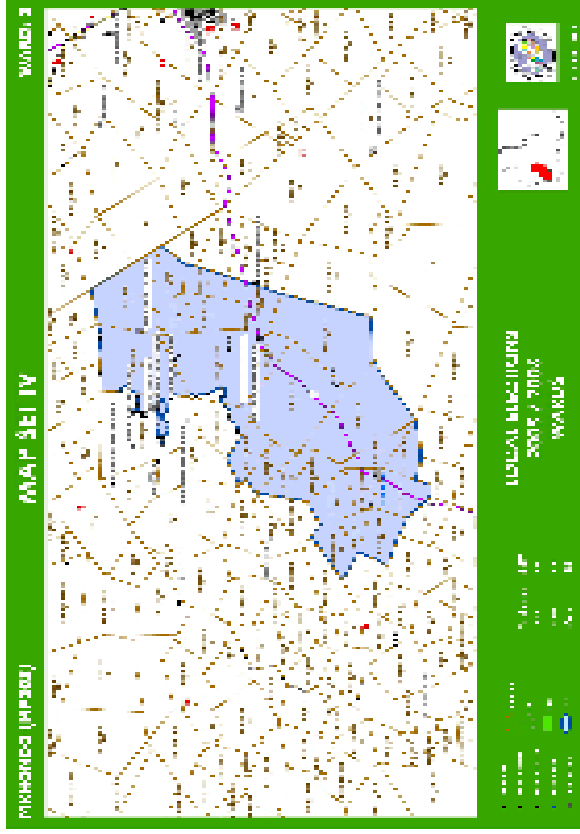
1. Community hall
2. Sports facilities
3. Roads
4. School bus
5. Street lights
6. Cemetery

KEY PROJECTS IDENTIFIED DURING THE 2009/2010 REVIEW

#	Description	Specific Area	Value/Number	Comment
1.	Garden	Ward 2 (sidakaneni)	1	Because chickens vandalise it and people steal the vegetables.
2.	Community hall	Ward 2	1	No place for community meetings
3.	Sports facilities	Ward 2	4	No sports facilities at all
4.	Roads	Ward 2 (main road)	7	During rainy seasons it is impossible to move.
5.	School bus	Ward 2	4	Children travel very long distances and they get to school late.
6.	Street lights	Ward 2	Main street	The whole ward has no street lights.
7.	Cemetery	Ward 2	1	The one we have is full
8.	Water (bore hole)	Ward 2	25	Some have and some don't have water at all
9.	Finishing school	Ward 2	1	No school for further studies.

10.	School	Ward 2	2	A hostel is used for school purposes and the whole situation is not conducive to students.
11.	Bridge	Tweefel hoek	5	There is no crossing to go to the other side but to cross the river, and it is very dangerous

WARD THREE: COUNCILLOR: N.M. DLAMINI



COMMUNITY STATUS QUO OF WARD

Dirkiesdorp busy changing to a formal township. VIP toilets can no longer be used because there is no more space for digging, therefore we are asking for sewer system. Mabola is a place where a war was held between the English and Afrikaans in 1838. The war used to take place on a mountain called Isimakade that we live underneath. A war between the Swazi people and the Shabalala's was also held at Mabola.

REVISED PRIORITY ISSUES FOR 2009/2010

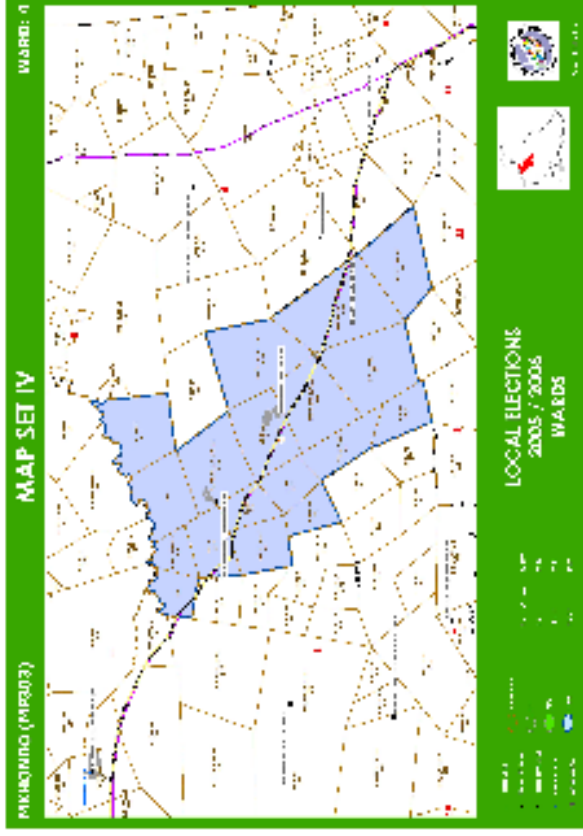
1. Sewer system
2. Houses
3. Electricity
4. Roads
5. Water

KEY PROJECTS IDENTIFIED DURING THE 2009/2010 REVIEW

#	Description	Specific Area	Value/Number	Comment
	Sewer system	Dirkiesdorp	2000 (house holds)	There is no more space for VIP toilets.
	Houses	Dirkiesdorp	2000 (house holds)	The place has now turned into a township and people don't have money for bricks
	Water boreholes	Farms		Natural spring water cannot be enough and they are drying up
	Electricity	Farms		Candles are expensive and dangerous to use
	Roads	Dirkiesdorp and farms	All	Gravel roads need to be graded regularly
	Bridges	One inside dirkiesdorp and farms	15	We have overflowing rivers and no bridges
	Pedestrian bridge	Dirkiesdorp and kwaNgema	6	School children cross national roads and other big and busy roads.
	Humps	Dirkiesdorp and kwaNgema		For the drivers to quickly notice that community around and animals
	Street lights	Dirkiesdorp	Main roads	Apollo lights please as the next project because crime is high at Dirkiesdorp
	Apollo lights	Dirkiesdorp	8 Apollo lights	
	Community clinic	Dirkiesdorp	1	That will accommodate more than 5000for pension and community meetings big need.
	Municipality offices	Dirkiesdorp	1	There is a big need for that
	Social services		1	
	Home affairs		1	

Stadium	Dirkiesdorp	1	Big need for the community
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WARD FOUR: COUNCILLOR: D. THWALA



- 4. Housing
- 5. Police station

KEY PROJECTS IDENTIFIED DURING THE 2009/2010 REVIEW

#	Description	Specific Area	Value/ Number	Comment
	Water	(pipe) from haarstebies to driepen	1 (20 bore holes)	People drink water together with animals.
	Electricity	Driepan Haarstebies kwaNongena	3 Villages	No Electricity
	School	Driepan	2 high schools 1 Primary school	No proper school
	Housing	Driepan and Haartebeesfontein	2000	The mud ones are falling
	Police station	Driepan	1	Crime rate is high and Piet Retief police station is far from us.
	Library	Driepan	1	No library at all.
	Taxi rank	Driepan	1	No taxi rank at all
	Toilets	Ward 4	2500	No toilet and people are getting sick.
	Stands	Driepan	1000	No stands
	Stadium	Driepan	1	No sports facilities

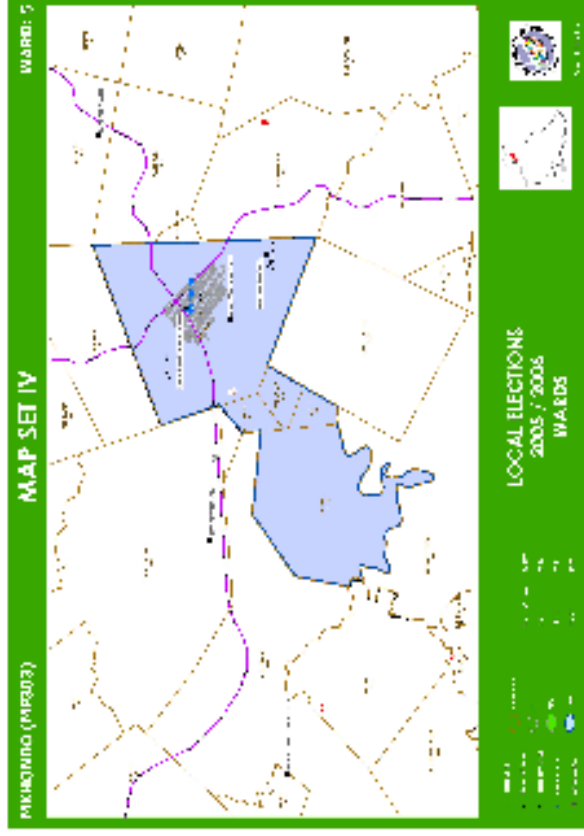
COMMUNITY STATUS QUO OF WARD

Ward 4 was established in year 2000. Since the beginning the ward always had 2 councillors from one family. We are next to the national road N2. The ward has 40 villages and big industries like Mondli, N.T.E, Sappie, Tafibra and charcoal. Most of the people in the ward are working. There is a lady who passed matric from esibusweni School with flying colours and got a bursary to study medicine in Cuba. The present councillors are the first councillors who were elected 1994.

REVISED PRIORITY ISSUES FOR 2009/2010

- 1. Water
- 2. Electricity
- 3. School

WARD FIVE: COUNCILLOR: S.N. NKAMBULE



5. Furniture in Thandeka & Winnie Mandela and fence
6. Skip upgrading

COMMUNITY STATUS QUO OF WARD

This is the second biggest town in Mkhondo, and was founded in 1881. The Ermelo road and the road to Swaziland border meet in this town. There are town houses, wholesale activities (Cash and Carry), residential, and commercial activities. Before the municipality, the land fell under the rule of a chief. Before the area fell under the authority of the council, there was Denisil (a bus company) which pushed Paul Kruger to formalise the area. Paul went to Magwaza idili Dladla and promised to give him 30 cattle and 60 blankets if they could make (establish) a town here.

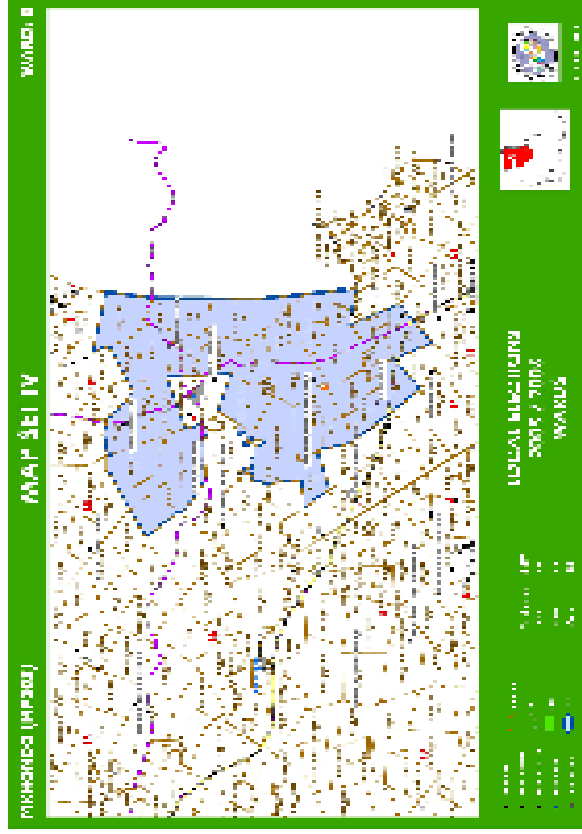
REVISED PRIORITY ISSUES FOR 2009/2010

1. Town sewer
2. 500 Houses
3. Pedestrian bridge
4. Light in stadium

KEY PROJECTS IDENTIFIED DURING THE 2009/2010 REVIEW

#	Description	Specific Area	Value /Number	Comment
1.	Houses	kwaThandeka loc	500	Not enough houses and over crowded population.
2.	Pedestrian bridge	From Thandeka to Winie Mandela park	1	People literally cross the river and it is dangerous.
3.	Hall fencing and furniture	kwaThandeka, Winie Mandela	1	The hall does not look like a community building.
4.	Furniture (renovation)	Amsterdam town	1	It is old and it does not have toilets, the doors don't open any more.
5.	Sports field renovation	kwaThandeka location	1	The stadium has no lights and the gates do not close
6.	VIP toilets	Nkolovane farm	50	They use bushes for toilet purposes.
7.	Skid fixing	Amsterdam town	1	Cattle are not controllable, they get to town.
	Fence be redone	Amsterdam town	1	
8.	Taxi shelter	kwaThandeka	10	People suffer while waiting for taxis.
	Cemetery	Winie Mandela	1	Cemetery is an urgent need.
9.	Land	Winie Mandela park	1	The population is growing, another high school is of and urgent need.
10.	Orphanage and old age home	Amsterdam town	1 1	Orphanages don't have a place to stay The aged don't have care takers.
11.	Sanitation pipes	Amsterdam town	Whole town	The whole town's sewer is drained or transported by a truck

WARD SIX: COUNCILLOR: T.S MAFUYEKWA



COMMUNITY STATUS QUO OF WARD

The ward is mainly comprised of agricultural land. It is surrounded by two companies which are Mondri and Yellow stone; they contribute a lot to our economy. The crime rate is in a controllable condition. We have received bore holes even though there are places that are left. There is a lot of development in the ward like co-operatives.

REVISED PRIORITY ISSUES FOR 2009/2010

1. Water
2. Electricity
3. Toilet
4. Houses
5. Mobile clinic

KEY PROJECTS IDENTIFIED DURING THE 2009/2010 REVIEW

#	Description	Specific Area	Value/Number	Comment
1.	Electricity	Ward	Whole ward	Will reduce the crime rate
2.	Water	Ward	41 bore holes	People are drinking water together with animals
3.	Toilet	Ward	1200	Healthy environment
4.	Youth centre	Thokozani and Rustplaas	1 each	To keep our youth away from drugs
5.	Community hall	Thokozani Rustplaas	2 2	To hold meetings and other big events.
6.	Satellite police station	Thokozani Rustplaas	1 1	To prevent crime
7.	Health centre	Rustplaas	1	Big population but no health centres.
8.	MTN Networking	Thokozane Rustplaas Velvekoop Die hoop	1 1 1 1	No communication.
9.	Schools	Ward		Fully equipped with all facilities according to grades.
10.	Houses	Ward		Mud houses are falling.

REVISED PRIORITY ISSUES FOR 2009/2010

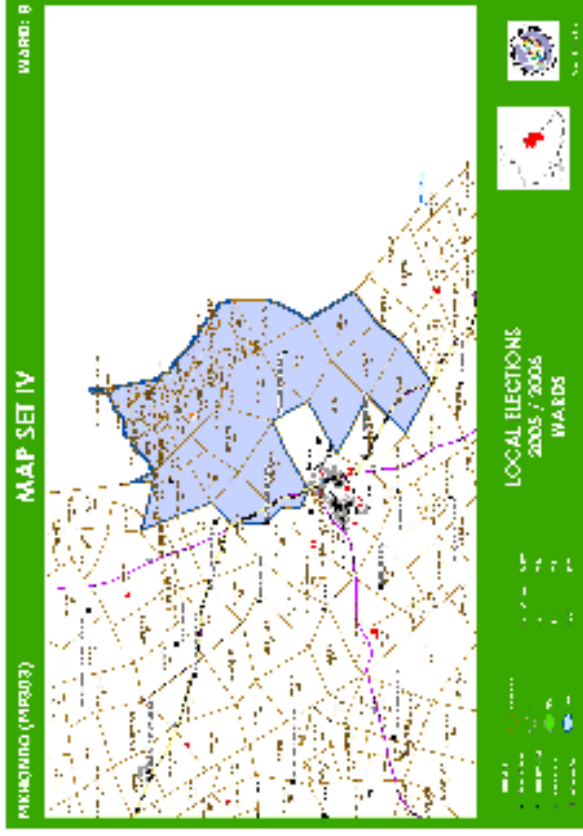
1. Roads and streets: Mark, Koise and Kruger
2. Storm water
3. Bus / transport to and from schools: Harmony park
4. Housing
5. Gravel roads

KEY PROJECTS IDENTIFIED DURING THE 2009/2010 REVIEW

#	Description	Specific Area	Value/Number	Comment
1.	Storm water drainage	Harmony park (Pretoria's street left side)	50% of Harmony park	Water runs into houses.

2.	Street	Harmony park	50% of Harmony park	Some streets are still gravel affecting the urban ward – cars cannot gain access to houses after rain etc
3.	Transport	Harmony park	1	Children get hit by passing cars
4.	Housing	Harmony park	500	Not enough houses. The ones available are overcrowded
5.	Roads (gravel)	Harmony park	Locals roads 50%	Needs to be graded
6.	Yekumona bigger building	Kemp Ville	12x15m gebai	Danger to communities due to large machinery
7.	Local business bus owner: area to park	Harmony park	1000m	Area to park busses vandalism and theft

WARD EIGHT: COUNCILLOR: T. C. SHABANGU



KEY PROJECTS IDENTIFIED DURING THE 2009/2010 REVIEW

#	Description	Specific Area	Value/Number	Comment
1.	Water (reservoirs)	Ward 8	2	The water from our boreholes water is mixing with the sanitation (sewerage) water.
2.	Sanitation sewer	Ward 8	The whole ward	Protect the environment by transporting the pits waste water.
3.	Electricity	Ward 8		Basic need and it makes life easy.
4.	Road	Tar on national roads and roads to be graded	The whole ward	It is not convenient to move.
5.	Bridges			It is hard to work or to drive when it rained.
6.	More classes	Ward 8	5 (x5 classes per school)	Schools are over crowded.
7.	School Crèche	Ward 8	2 2	1 primary & 1 high school Kids cross N2 and get hit by cars.
8.	Housing	Ward 8	2000	They don't have houses at all.
9.	Network	Ward 8	3	Cell phones don't work at all.
10.	Clinic	Ward 8	6	Medical treatment is not easy to get around.
11.	Sports facilities	Ward 8	4	No sports facilities at all and sports reduce crime
12.	Satellite police station	Ward 8	2	Crime rate is high and it takes more than 2 hours for police to get to the ward.

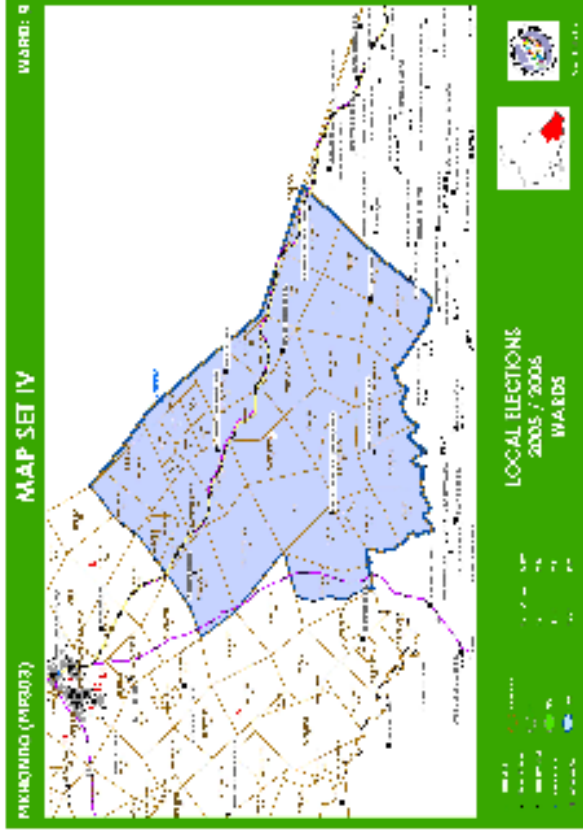
COMMUNITY STATUS QUO OF WARD

This ward is mostly dominated by forestry and all agricultural aspects. We still have indigenous trees that attract tourism. We have amine that produces stone crush and a lot of economy holding companies e.g P.G Bison, Newington Timber, Mondli, wood chemicals and Masala mine. We also have 2 boarder posts around our ward.

REVISED PRIORITY ISSUES FOR 2009/2010

1. Land
2. Electricity
3. Water
4. Roads Network

WARD NINE: COUNCILLOR: E.V NHLENGETHWA



**5. Formal, sectioning of land
KEY PROJECTS IDENTIFIED DURING THE 2009/2010 REVIEW**

#	Description	Specific Area	Value/Number	Comment
1.	Water reservoirs	Vezokuhle	4	Electricity pump is needed to distribute water in various places (houses)
2.	Play pump at School	Berbis primary school	As per boreholes	Provide water to the schools: no water currently.
3.	Water pump to be fixed	kuBhedu	1	Only the pump that needs to be fixed, the rest is there.
4.	Sanitation VIP toilets	Ward 9	70 per village (11 villages)	Only VIP toilet is needed, because the place is not surveyed.
5.	(solar) Electricity	Ward 9	100 house holds per village (11 villages)	High crime rate
6.	Clinics	Bergplaas Sulphurspring Moolman Commondale	1 1 1 1	Only mobile clinic that is operating. There is a renovated building available at Commondale.
7.	Installation of electrical services	Commondale clinic Next to Commondale store	Electrical infrastructure Available	Connections of infrastructure available
8.	Grading gravel roads	In all 11 villages	11 villages	Access to communities is difficult.
9.	Community hall	Berbis, Sulphersprings,	6	If there is a big meeting / event no venues to accommodate people
10.	Additional classroom	To the existing schools	3 per school	Overflow of children /students.
11.	Acquisition of land for CPA	Berbis, Mantonga Alma farm Kommetjie Blommendale farm	5	Services cannot be rendered to people living on private land.
12.	Housing (PHP or RDP)	All villages	300	All the villages are made out of mud houses

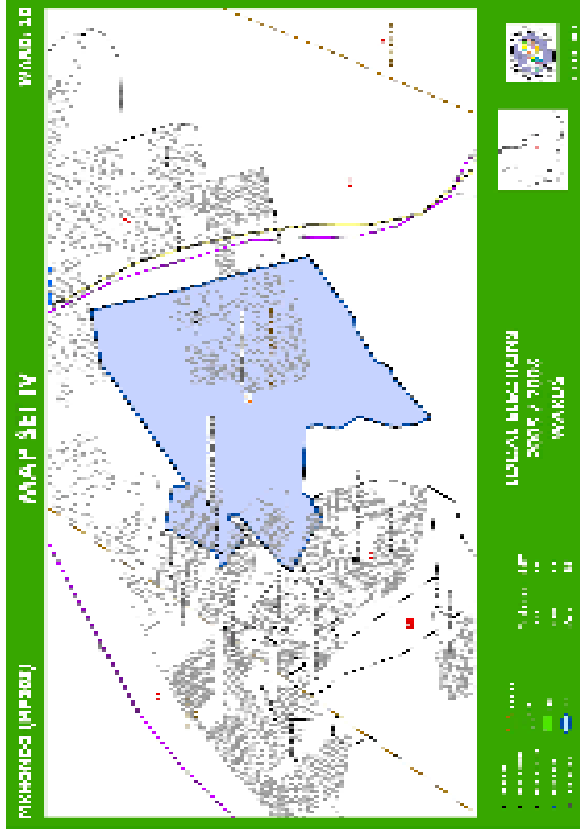
COMMUNITY STATUS QUO OF WARD

This is the leading ward in terms of the number of Community Partnership Associations (has more CPA'S than any other ward in Mkhondo) the communities have ownership. Things like tractors, schools, water projects (Cana school: department of education) have already started to assist these CPA'S in beginning their new lives. In addition, a house has been donated by a local farmer for the purpose of a clinic which has also been renovated by the Department of Health. We are just waiting for this to begin running. There are approx. 10 farmers which cover the ward.

REVISED PRIORITY ISSUES FOR 2009/2010

1. Water
2. Sanitation
3. Electricity
4. Clinics

WARD TEN: COUNCILLOR: N.C. NDLOVU



REVISED PRIORITY ISSUES FOR 2009/2010

1. Land for development e.g houses
2. Township establishment Osloop
3. Primary school
4. Speed humps

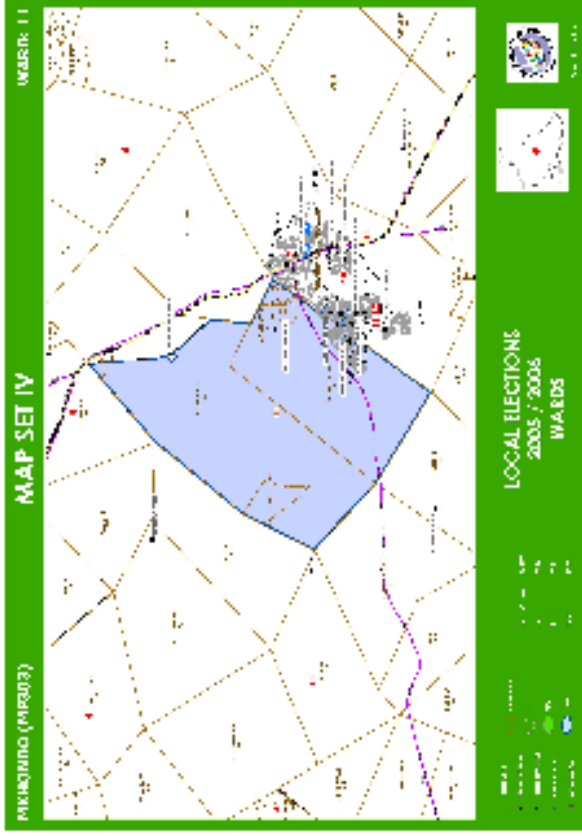
KEY PROJECTS IDENTIFIED DURING THE 2009/2010 REVIEW

#	Description	Specific Area	Value/Number	Comment
1.	Rezoning to build a primary school	Osloop	1000 (pupils)	Children have to cross the railway line and river to school
2.	Land for development	Ward 10 along pongola road	500 units (houses)	People are living in over crowded houses. Child-rape is escalating
3.	Speed humps	Magadeni Retief Ville Kemp Ville		Speeding cars are causing accidents and children are at risk of getting killed.
4.	Stadiums Shelter and renovations flood lights	Retief Ville Kemp Ville Emasenkani		People are uncomfortable during sunny and rainy days
5.	Building of ramps outside old age home	Magadeni	50 (ramps)	Area is also used as a voting station and must be disabled friendly.
6.	Pre-school	Osloop	5-6years olds	Proper foundation should be laid for learners. Promotion of ECD.
7.	Multi-purpose centre	Retief Ville	800 people	Youth women and older person need to get a place where they can operate
8.	Establishment of community vegetable garden	All six areas	Ward 10	Most people are not working. This will be part of poverty alleviation.

COMMUNITY STATUS QUO OF WARD

This is a multi-racial ward. There are Whites, Blacks, Coloureds and Indians. The area is divided into six parts, Sgodiphola, Thokozani, Magadeni, Retiefville, Kemp Ville and Osloop. Magadeni is the first location to be proclaimed a location in 1918. Houses in Sgodiphola and Thokozani were built as far back as 1963. There is a shopping complex in Kemp Ville but not in good use. Osloop is a village which has not been proclaimed as a township. There is only one school and only one day care centre. Most people have access to basic services.

We have three sports fields, one clinic and one community hall. We have one old age home and 8 churches which played a great role contributing as classes. We have one funeral undertaker. We have a disabled centre. There are groups of home based care givers. Municipal flats are also situated in this ward.



STATUS QUO OF WARD

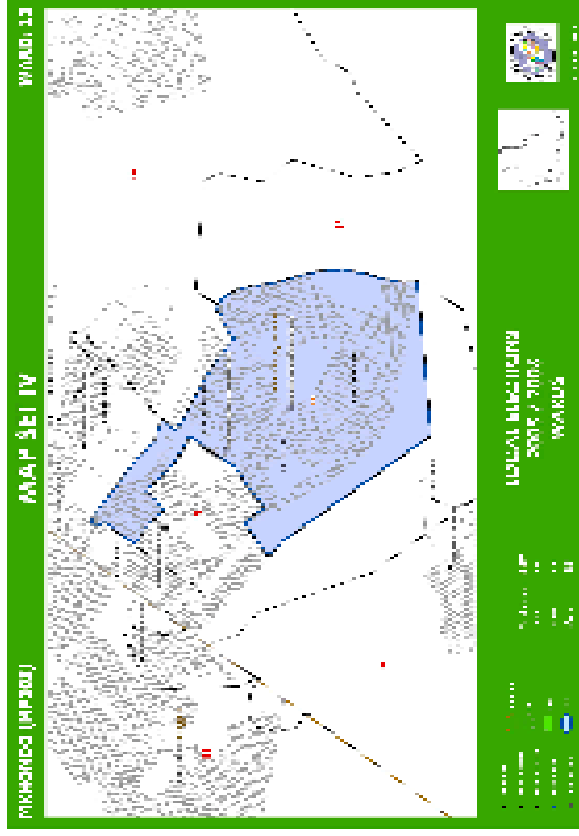
Ward 11 has 8 sections and 4 schools (primary schools and high schools). We have water installation projects in our ward, housing and electricity. We are the only ward with traffic robots and we are a growing and developing ward.

REVISED PRIORITY ISSUES FOR 2009/2010

1. Water
2. Electricity
3. Toilets
4. Roads
5. Sports ground

KEY PROJECTS IDENTIFIED DURING THE 2009/2010 REVIEW

#	Description	Specific Area	Value/Number	Comment
1.	Schools	Eziphunzini Ezinkonjaneni	1 1	Learners travel long distances to get to school and it is not safe.
2.	Crèche	Eziphunzini	1	Kids travel long distances to crèche and parents don't have money for transport.
3.	Clinic	Ezinkonjaneni	1	The whole township has only one clinic which is always full.
4.	Reservoir	Eziphunzini	1	Water only comes out at night from the tap
5.	Unfinished houses	Eziphunzini	40	Contractors disappeared before the project was completed
6.	Cemetery	Ezinkonjaneni	1	Ward 14 is far as it is the only ward with cemetery
7.	Sites	Ezinkonjaneni Eziphunzini	30 40	The increasing number of the population and others don't qualify for RDP
8.	Street lights	Ezinkonjaneni	Whole ward	The crime rate is more at night
9.	Church sites	Ezinkonjaneni Eziphunzini	2 2	People work long distances to get to church
10.	Community hall	ezinkonjaneni	1	The whole township has only one hall and the community is too big for the hall now.
11.	Dumping site	Ezinkonjaneni	1	The waste tractors don't collect in our area.



KEY PROJECTS IDENTIFIED DURING THE 2009/2010 REVIEW

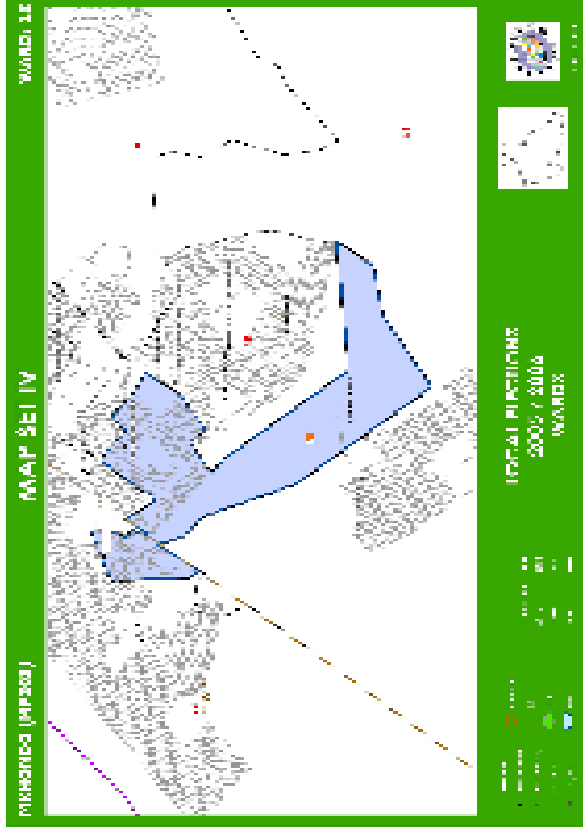
#	Description	Specific Area	Value/Number	Comment
1.	Road surfacing And storm water	Richards bay, Sbetha, Mafred, Long homes and eMaphayinini		Road is in a bad condition
2.	V-drains along the roads	Entire ward 12		Running water create problems.
3.	Tarring of roads to business areas	Richards bay business area	2	For easy access during rainy season
4.	Street humps	Long homes tar road and Thanda business road.	2	Speeding cars and buses are killing the community
5.	Residential sites	Ward 12	2000	Lack of sites for ward 12 residents
6.	Street lights (pole to pole)	Entire ward	200 (poles)	Escalation of crime during the night
7.	Street naming	Entire ward		To make it easier for street identification and emergency issues
8.	Housing	Entire ward		To make it easier for street identification and emergency.
9.	Fencing of Khanya disable centre	Khanya disabled centre (Long homes) Richards bay cemetery	2	To avoid theft of vegetables To prevent vandalism of tombstones.
10.	Pedestrian bridge	Thandakukhanya to Sgodiphola	1	To be used by school learners and disabled in accessing school and disable community centre

COMMUNITY STATUS QUO OF WARD

It was established in 1983, first with eThandakukhanya followed by Long Home and Mafred homes sections which are classified as suburbs of the township. Allocation of stands gave rise to semi informal settlement that is now phased out by development of low cost housing project. The ward is 100% in terms of sanitation, water and household electricity. Key issues of the ward are bad roads, shortage of residential sites, street lights and housing.

REVISED PRIORITY ISSUES FOR 2009/2010

1. Roads
2. Residential sites
3. Street lights
4. Street naming



5. Clinic

KEY PROJECTS IDENTIFIED DURING THE 2009/2010 REVIEW

#	Description	Specific Area	Value/Number	Comment
1.	Water bourne toilets	Ext 5 (eziphunzini)	300	The VIP toilets smell too much in such a densely built area
2.	Electricity	Ext 5 (eziphunzini)	1000	Too much crime
3.	Grading roads	Whole ward		Gravel roads need grading every now and then.
4.	Ground	Ext 5	1	No sports activities.
5.	Clinic	Ext 5 (kamlungu)	1	One existing clinic and big population.
6.	Hall	Ext 5	1	To hold meetings and to have big events.
7.	Crèche	Ext 5	1	There is no crèche available
8.	Orphanage place	In between zone 4&5	1	No orphanage place at all.
9.	Old age	In between zone 4&5	1	No old age place at all.
10.	Places for car wash	Ext 5	1	Nothing at all

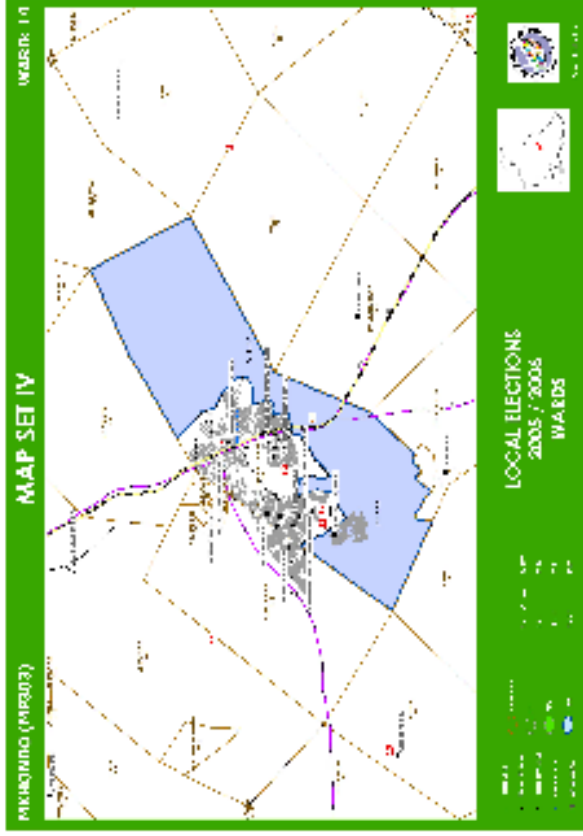
COMMUNITY STATUS QUO OF WARD

This ward is divided into two; we've got formal and informal areas. Every village has got water. We've also received toilets, road development & lot of RDP compared to the rest of eThandakhukanya township.

REVISED PRIORITY ISSUES FOR 2009/2010

1. Toilets
2. Electricity
3. Roads
4. Ground

WARD FOURTEEN: COUNCILLOR: O. NKOSI



5. Skill & development centre

KEY PROJECTS IDENTIFIED DURING THE 2009/2010 REVIEW

#	Description	Specific Area	Value/Number	Comment
1.	Water	Mangosuthu, Poswa, Velvadin A part of polla park	1833 1000 988	People are drinking water from the dam together with animals
2.	Sewer	Polla park Poswa Mangosuthu		Unfinished RDP No survey No survey
3.	Apollo Electricity Crime reduction	Welverdien Poswa Mangosuthu	2 3 4	Crime hot spot during the night due to no lights (darkness)
4.	Police satellite Offices	Between Polla park and Mangosuthu (Skeyfin)	1	SAPS take a long time to reach scene when called.
5.	Skill & Development Centre	Ward 14	1	To Develop Co-ops
6.	Peace of land (old age home)	Ward 14	1	Where old age and orphan will be accommodated.
7.	Primary school (for 1000 kids)	Ward 14	1	Over flow number of children doesn't have access to school.
8.	ABET school (for 500 adults)	Mzamo primary school	1	No venue available to accommodate this people
9.	Concrete drive way	Ward 14 pola park	Whole street	Difficult to enter the yard with a car
10.	Sport facilities	Ward 14	1	To keep youth busy & being away from drugs.
11.	Business site Church site	Ward 14		Are there but not given to the public.
12.	12.	VIP toilets	Phoswa Mangosuthu Phola park	No infrastructure.

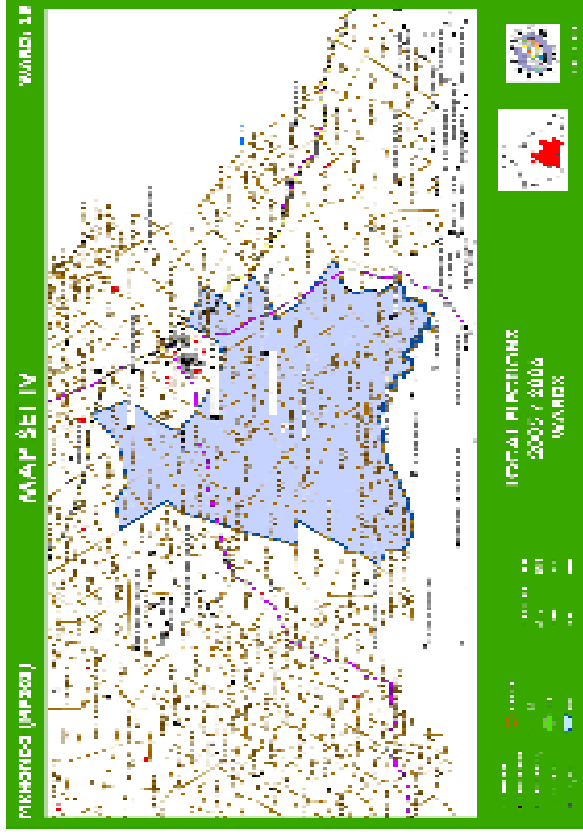
COMMUNITY STATUS QUO OF WARD

Good public participation as well as organised. People are very involved in the developments of the wards. It is one of the biggest wards in the township. More RDP houses are built in the ward, crime is a problem in our ward and something needs to be done about it. Road is in a good condition and make easy access to the ward.

REVISED PRIORITY ISSUES FOR 2009/2010

1. Water
2. sewer
3. Apollo (Street lights)
4. SAPS Satellite offices

WARD FIFTEEN: COUNCILLOR BH MTSHALI



COMMUNITY STATUS QUO OF WARD

At ward 15 (eNtombe) is an agricultural land. We also have a heritage site to attract tourists. We have schools that teach up to grade 12, clinics and roads that are in a good condition. We also have an orphanage home, where we keep children who do not have parents. Other kids from poor house holds get support by means of food during break time at schools. During the year 2006 summer, a number of school children died when a bridge got washed away. Therefore bridges are of a very high importance within the whole ward.

REVISED PRIORITY ISSUES FOR 2009/2010

1. Water
2. Electricity
3. Bridge

4. VIP toilets
5. Roads (grading)

KEY PROJECTS IDENTIFIED DURING THE 2009/2010 REVIEW

#	Description	Specific Area	Value/Number	Comment
1.	Boreholes (Water)			Existing boreholes are too far from others. People are drinking unhealthy water.
2.	Electricity	Ward 15		This project is in the IDP 2007 / 2008 but no yet initiated.
3.	Bridge		10	Children are struggling to go to school, especially in summer when it is raining.
4.	VIP toilets			Health environment
5.	Roads (grading)	Ward 15		People don't have access to various areas.
6.	Houses			Residents struggle in summer when there is heavy rain.
7.	Clinic	CTC. Mqikane Bears Vibisi	4	The only clinic we have is too far from other villages.
8.	Community libraries			There is no library in the whole area.
9.	Assistance with the development of CPA's		17 (in ward 15)	It is difficult to develop private land.
10.	Purchasing of land for CPA's			Community desire to own and develop their own land.
11.	Stadium	eNtombe	1	For sports entertainment
12.	Crèche	eNtombe	7	No crèche in the whole area

Conclusion

During the IDP review: public input meetings, many challenges were faced by the various wards:

- Lack of formalised land is one of the biggest problems in the rural wards.
- Most rural wards cannot have access to housing because land is privately owned.
- All rural wards need satellite police stations and mobile clinics.
- Schools for the disabled are required by all the wards.
- Learner transport in rural areas is lacking compared to that provided in urban schools.
- Most villages within the wards require pedestrian bridges because people are dying while crossing rivers.
- With the wards in rural areas, clinics are one of their priority projects because people die while waiting for ambulances.
- In some wards, contractors (e.g. building RDP houses) often disappear, leaving an uncompleted product which could be due to very little monitoring.
- Most of their priorities have already been included in our IDP but have not yet been implemented.
- The top 6 general issues for Mkhondo Municipality are:
 1. Housing.
 2. Electricity
 3. Sanitation
 4. Land
 5. Water
 6. Cemetery

In closing, most urban wards did not face as many problems as their rural counterparts. It can be said that no 'wish list' exists for Mkhondo as most of the projects identified for the individual wards include basic needs such as housing, electricity, sanitation, community centres etc.

PRIORITY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

As stated in the introduction of this report, a number of operational and capital projects were developed. The programming, costing and roll-out of these projects are presented in the following spreadsheets:

The following projects have been identified by Mkhondo's internal departments as key projects based on the issues identified by Mkhondo's communities as part of an ongoing process. For logistical purposes, please note that some of the issues in some of the wards have been combined.

Please note that, as of the date of press, very few provincial departments had submitted these plans and projects. Thus, it was agreed that external plans would be included in the IDP during the public comment phase when most of the tier alignment meetings take place.

Objective 1	Strategy 1A, B, C & D					Programme: Water						
	Project ID	Project Name	Project Location/Beneficiaries	Project Objectives	Key Performance Indicators	Total Cost R,000	Budget Allocation R,000				Source of Funding	Implementing Agency
							2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10		
1/1/3WC 7	Extension to Driefontein WTP	Ward 1,2	To provide adequate and reliable water	Functioning water reticulation system	R25,095	R4,000	R4,900	R5,300	R10,895		GSDM	GSDM
MIG/MP0 449/W/03 /12	Internal water reticulation to Kwangema West & Dirkiesdorp	Ward 3	To provide adequate and reliable water	To increase flow	R15,274	R3,131	R14,220				MIG	MKHONDO
7/W/C/20 07	Water Reticulation	Ward 3 KwaNgema South & Dirkiesdorp	To provide adequate and reliable water	To increase flow	R6,000		R5,000	R1,000			MIG	MKHONDO
GSDM1 9/2003	Construction of Piet Retief Water treatment plant	Piet Retief & Ethanda	To provide adequate and reliable water	To increase flow	R12,402		R4,146				GSDM	GSDM
8/3/3WC P5	Boreholes	RURAL WARDS	To provide adequate and reliable water	Improve service delivery	R1,500		R1,500				MKHONDO	MKHONDO
8/3/3WC P5	Boreholes	RURAL WARDS	To provide adequate and reliable water	Improve service delivery	R4,000	R1,000	R1,000	R1,000	R1,105		GSDM	GSDM
MIG/MP0 510/W/06 /08	Upgrade Waterworks Amsterdam & valve refurbishment	Ward 5	To provide adequate and reliable water	To increase flow	R5,779	R1,000	R4,779				MIG	MKHONDO
20/13/3W C16	Water to Welverdiend (eThanda Ext. 5 & 9)		To provide adequate and reliable water	To increase flow	R2,700	R2,700					GSDM	GSDM

Objective 1		Strategy 1A, B, C & D				Programme: Water						
Project ID	Project Name	Project Location/Beneficiaries	Project Objectives	Key Performance Indicators	Total Cost R,000	Budget Allocation R,000					Source of Funding	Implementing Agency
						2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11		
21/14/3W CP7.	Water reticulation eThandakukhanya Ext. 6 – AND 8	Ward 10	To provide adequate and reliable water	To increase flow	R20,056		R1,500	R6,700	R11,856		MIG	MKHONDO
9/W/BR/2008	Bulk water supply- & reticulation – Rusplaas	Ward 6	To provide adequate and reliable water	Functioning water reticulation system	R 2 037		R 2,037				GSDM	GSDM
10/W/B/2007	Bulk water line to Piet Relief	Ward 7 & 11	To provide adequate and reliable water	Functioning water reticulation system	9,260		R1,000	R8,260			MIG	MKHONDO
11/W/B/2007	Installation of bulk water meters & reticulation	Ward 1 & 2	To provide adequate and reliable water	Functioning water reticulation system	R 2,124		R2,124				GSDM	GSDM

Objective 1		Strategy 1A, B, C & D				Programme: Sanitation							
Project ID	Project Name	Project Location/Beneficiaries	Project Objectives	Key Performance Indicators	Total Cost R,000	Budget Allocation R,000						Source of Funding	Implementing Agency
						2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/2011			
13/General/3SCP7	Upgrade purification plant Piet Relief	Total population	Upgrade sewer network	Improve sanitation	R 27,856		R 700	R 7,500	R 10,000	R9,656		MIG	Mkhondo
13/General/3SCP7	Renovation of purification plant Piet Relief	Total population	Upgrade sewer network	Improve sanitation		R4,300	R5,700	R1,898				GSDM	GSDM
15/11/SCP	Construction water borne sewer Nkonjane	Ward 11	Upgrade sewer network	Improve sanitation	R 9,856		R 1000	R 8856				MIG	Mkhondo
1/1/3SCP6	Sanitation VIP toilets	Rural Wards	Proper sanitation to all	Improve sanitation	R3,000		R1,500	R3,000				Mkhondo	Mkhondo
1/1/3SCP6	Sanitation VIP toilets	Rural Wards	Proper sanitation to all	Improve sanitation	R 1,000		R 1,000	R1,000	R1,105			GSDM	GSDM
9/13/3SCP5	Toilets eTH x 4 & 5	Ward 13&14	Proper sanitation to all	Improve sanitation	R3,300		R 3,300					GSDM	GSDM
15/13/3SCP5	Toilets eTH x 5	Ward 13&14	Proper sanitation to all	Improve sanitation	R1,200		R1,200					GSDM	GSDM
10/13/3SCP6	Water borne toilets	Ward 14	Upgrade sewer network	Improve sanitation	R3,813			R3,813				GSDM	GSDM

Objective 1		Strategy 1A, B, C & D				Programme: Roads and Storm Water						
Project ID	Project Name	Project Location/Beneficiaries	Project Objectives	Key Performance Indicators	Total Cost R,000	Budget Allocation R,000				Source of Funding	Implementing Agency	
						2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/2010			2010/2011
10/5/3RC/4.	Kwathandeka bus and taxi routes	Ward 5	Improve access road	Improved access road	R27,500			R15,000			MIG	Mkhondo
33/7	Rebuild Mark & Kotze street	Ward 7	Rebuild HMV road	Rebuilt HMV road	R8 000		R 5000	R 5000			Mkhondo	Mkhondo
33/7	Rebuild Kotze street	Ward 7	Rebuild HMV road	Rebuilt HMV road	R4,000				R4,000		GSDM	GSDM
35/12/3RCP5	Ethandakuhanya bus & taxi routes	Ward 10, 11 & 12	To upgrade existing road	Tarred road	R40,557			R20,000	R10,557	R10,000	MIG	Mkhondo

Objective 1		Strategy 1A, B, C & D				Programme: Electrification						
Project Name	Project Location/Beneficiaries	Project Objectives	KPI	Total Cost R,000	Budget Allocation R,000				Source of Funding	Implementing Agency		
					2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10			2010/11	
ST. HELENA / NKOSINATHI 153 STANDS	Ward 1	Electrification	153 Stands to be Electrified		R1 530						DME	Municipality
MASHIAMBIJANE 147 STANDS (PR)	Ward 2	Electrification	147 Stands to be Electrified		R1 470						DME	Municipality
NGEMA NORTH PHASE 2 180 STANDS (COM)	Ward 3	Electrification	180 Stands to be Electrified		R1 800						DME	Municipality
ETSHENI / EMATAFULENI 201 STANDS (PR)	Ward 3	Electrification	201 Stands to be Electrified					R1 608			DME	Municipality
HEYSHOPE 13 STANDS (PR)	Ward 3	Electrification	14 Stands to be Electrified					R 104			DME	Municipality
AMSTERDAM 2 14 STANDS (PR)	Ward 3	Electrification	14 Stands to be Electrified						R 112		DME	Municipality
AMSTERDAM 1 13 STANDS (PR)	Ward 3	Electrification	14 Stands to be Electrified								DME	Municipality
KAFFERKRAAL 11 STANDS	Ward 3	Electrification	14 Stands to be Electrified						R 88		DME	Municipality
EERSTE GELUK	Ward 3	Electrification	22 Stands to be Electrified					R 176			DME	Municipality

Objective 1		Strategy 1A, B, C & D					Programme: Electrification				Source of Funding	Implementing Agency
Project Name	Project Location/Beneficiaries	Project Objectives	KPI	Total Cost R,000	Budget Allocation R ,000							
					2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11			
22 STANDS (PR)			be Electrified									
MOAZINI 12 STANDS (COM)	Ward 3	Electrification	14 Stands to be Electrified				R 96			DME	Municipality	
NKULULEKO 2 53 STANDS (COM)	Ward 3	Electrification	53 Stands to be Electrified			R 424				DME	Municipality	
NKULULEKO 1 36 STANDS (COM)	Ward 3	Electrification	36 Stands to be Electrified				R 288			DME	Municipality	
MASAKHANE 9 STANDS (COM)	Ward 3	Electrification	14 Stands to be Electrified				R 72			DME	Municipality	
KWA-KOBHO 34 STANDS (COM)	Ward 3	Electrification	34 Stands to be Electrified				R 272			DME	Municipality	
HOLSPRUIT 15 STANDS (PR)	Ward 3	Electrification	15 Stands to be Electrified					R 120		DME	Municipality	
ST HELEN 2 5 STANDS (PR)	Ward 3	Electrification	14 Stands to be Electrified			R 40				DME	Municipality	
ST HELEN 1 28 STANDS (PR)	Ward 3	Electrification	28 Stands to be Electrified				R 224			DME	Municipality	
GROOT RIETVLEI 22 STANDS (PR)	Ward 3	Electrification	22 Stands to be Electrified						R 176	DME	Municipality	
BRUWER 5 STANDS (PR)	Ward 3	Electrification	14 Stands to be Electrified						R 40	DME	Municipality	
DAVEL 9 STANDS (PR)	Ward 3	Electrification	14 Stands to be Electrified					R 72		DME	Municipality	
ALZU 8 STANDS (PR)	Ward 3	Electrification	14 Stands to be Electrified					R 64		DME	Municipality	
BOSSIE ALLEEN 8 STANDS (PR)	Ward 3	Electrification	14 Stands to be Electrified						R 64	DME	Municipality	
MASAKHANE 9 STANDS (COM)	Ward 3	Electrification	14 Stands to be Electrified				R 72			DME	Municipality	
VAAL BANK 15 STANDS (COM)	Ward 3	Electrification	15 Stands to be Electrified				R 120			DME	Municipality	

Objective 1		Strategy 1A, B, C & D					Programme: Electrification				Source of Funding	Implementing Agency
Project Name	Project Location/Beneficiaries	Project Objectives	KPI	Total Cost R,000	Budget Allocation R ,000							
					2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11			
ROOIKOP 25 STANDS (PR)	Ward 3	Electrification	Electrified 25 Stands to be Electrified						R 200	DME	Municipality	
JWILLI 6 STANDS (PR)	Ward 3	Electrification	14 Stands to be Electrified						R 48	DME	Municipality	
FOOTJIE 24 STANDS (PR)	Ward 3	Electrification	24 Stands to be Electrified						R 192	DME	Municipality	
PAMPOEN 25 STANDS (PR)	Ward 2	Electrification	25 Stands to be Electrified					R 200		DME	Municipality	
DUM DUM COMP 37 STANDS (PR)	Ward 4	Electrification	37 Stands to be Electrified						R 296	DME	Municipality	
MAGOBONGWANE 34 STANDS (COUNCIL)	Ward 4	Electrification	34 Stands to be Electrified				R 272			DME	Municipality	
DRIEPAN (PR) 102 STANDS	Ward 4	Electrification	102 Stands to be Electrified							DME	Municipality	
KWAMFUTHI (PR) 20 STANDS	Ward 4	Electrification	20 Stands to be Electrified						R 160	DME	Municipality	
PHUMLA (PR) 19 STANDS	Ward 4	Electrification	19 Stands to be Electrified						R 152	DME	Municipality	
MISSION (PR) 9 STANDS	Ward 4	Electrification	14 Stands to be Electrified						R 72	DME	Municipality	
KLOPPERRUST (PR) 14 STANDS	Ward 4	Electrification	14 Stands to be Electrified						R 112	DME	Municipality	
TAFELKOPPIES (PR) 4 STANDS	Ward 4	Electrification	14 Stands to be Electrified						R 32	DME	Municipality	
MAHLOMEKA (PR) 22 STANDS	Ward 4	Electrification	22 Stands to be Electrified						R 176	DME	Municipality	
KHALAMBAZO (PR) 36 STANDS	Ward 4	Electrification	36 Stands to be Electrified						R 288	DME	Municipality	
ESIBUSISWENI (PR) 100 STANDS	Ward 4	Electrification	100 Stands to be Electrified						R 800	DME	Municipality	

Objective 1		Strategy 1A, B, C & D					Programme: Electrification			
Project Name	Project Location/Beneficiaries	Project Objectives	KPI	Total Cost R,000	Budget Allocation R ,000				Source of Funding	Implementing Agency
					2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10		
WATER SMEET 96 STANDS (PR)	Ward 4	Electrification	96 Stands to be Electrified					R 768	DME	Municipality
WITRAND 104 STAND (PR)	Ward 4	Electrification	104 Stands to be Electrified				R 832		DME	Municipality
IDALA 101 STANDS (PR)	Ward 4	Electrification	101 Stands to be Electrified					R 808	DME	Municipality
MSINYANI ZOAR 43 STANDS (PR)	Ward 4	Electrification	43 Stands to be Electrified				R 344		DME	Municipality
MAVUMBUKA 36 STANDS (PR)	Ward 4	Electrification	36 Stands to be Electrified					R 288	DME	Municipality
BUSHMAN BENZ 58 STANDS (PR)	Ward 4	Electrification	58 Stands to be Electrified					R 464	DME	Municipality
MORGENSTON FARM 70 STANDS (PR)	Ward 4	Electrification	70 Stands to be Electrified				R 560		DME	Municipality
NGWEMPISI 71 STANDS (PR)	Ward 4	Electrification	71 Stands to be Electrified					R 568	DME	Municipality
PANBULT, MSINYANE 170 STANDS (PR)	Ward 4	Electrification	170 Stands to be Electrified				R 1 360		DME	Municipality
ZOAR ESTATE 1 13 STANDS (PR)	Ward 4	Electrification	14 Stands to be Electrified				R 104		DME	Municipality
ZOAR ESTATE 2 14 STANDS (PR)	Ward 4	Electrification	14 Stands to be Electrified				R 112		DME	Municipality
HARTEBEEFONTEIN 85 STANDS (PR)	Ward 4	Electrification	85 Stands to be Electrified					R 680	DME	Municipality
MLAZI VILLAGE 65 STANDS (PR)	Ward 4	Electrification	65 Stands to be Electrified					R 520	DME	Municipality
PAMPOEN KRAAL 29 STANDS (PR)	Ward 4	Electrification	29 Stands to be Electrified				R 232		DME	Municipality
TAAIBOSCHSPRUIT 1 98 STANDS (PR)	Ward 4	Electrification	98 Stands to be Electrified					R 784	DME	Municipality
TAAIBOSCHSPRUIT 2	Ward 4	Electrification	34 Stands to be Electrified				R 272		DME	Municipality

Objective 1		Strategy 1A, B, C & D					Programme: Electrification					
Project Name	Project Location/Beneficiaries	Project Objectives	KPI	Total Cost R,000	Budget Allocation R ,000					Source of Funding	Implementing Agency	
					2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11			
34 STANDS (PR)			be Electrified									
DRIE HOEK 72 STANDS (PR)	Ward 4	Electrification	72 Stands to be Electrified						R 576		DME	Municipality
HARLEM FARM 70 STANDS (PR)	Ward 6	Electrification	70 Stands to be Electrified				R 560				DME	Municipality
RUSTPLAAS 223 STANDS (COUNCIL)	Ward 6	Electrification	223 Stands to be Electrified			R 17 840					DME	Municipality
THOKOZANI 227 STANDS (COM)	Ward 6	Electrification	227 Stands to be Electrified			R 1 816					DME	Municipality
RIVER SIDE 33 STANDS (PR)	Ward 6	Electrification	33 Stands to be Electrified						R 264		DME	Municipality
RIKLIFMASWAZINI 99 STANDS (PR)	Ward 6	Electrification	99 Stands to be Electrified					R 792			DME	Municipality
RUSTPLAAS 2 69 STANDS (PR)	Ward 6	Electrification	69 Stands to be Electrified				R 552				DME	Municipality
KROMRIVIER FARM 58 STANDS (PR)	Ward 6	Electrification	58 Stands to be Electrified					R 464			DME	Municipality
EZINTANDANENI 57 STANDS (PR)	Ward 6	Electrification	57 Stands to be Electrified						R 456		DME	Municipality
RIKLIF VILLAGE 54 STANDS (PR)	Ward 6	Electrification	54 Stands to be Electrified						R 432		DME	Municipality
KWADLOTHOVU FARM 84 STANDS (PR)	Ward 6	Electrification	84 Stands to be Electrified					R 672			DME	Municipality
WESTO VILLAGE 64 STANDS (PR)	Ward 6	Electrification	64 Stands to be Electrified						R 512		DME	Municipality
DAVID FORBS FARM 31 STANDS (PR)	Ward 6	Electrification	31 Stands to be Electrified							R 248	DME	Municipality
WESTO DAM VILLAGE 15 STANDS (PR)	Ward 6	Electrification	15 Stands to be Electrified						R 120		DME	Municipality
STAFFORD FARM 1 178 STANDS (GOV)	Ward 6	Electrification	178 Stands to be				R 1 424				DME	Municipality

Objective 1		Strategy 1A, B, C & D				Programme: Electrification				Source of Funding	Implementing Agency	
		Project Name	Project Location/Beneficiaries	Project Objectives	KPI	Total Cost R,000	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09			2009/10
STAFFORD FARM 2 106 STANDS (GOV)	Ward 6	Electrification	Electrified 106 Stands to be Electrified					R 848			DME	Municipality
WOLWENKOP 100 STANDS	Ward 6	Electrification	100 Stands to be Electrified							R 800	DME	Municipality
UHLELO (PR) 500 STANDS	Ward 6	Electrification	14 Stands to be Electrified							R4 000	DME	Municipality
HARLEM (PR) 70 STANDS	Ward 6	Electrification	70 Stands to be Electrified							R 560	DME	Municipality
YELLOW STONE 18 STANDS	Ward 6	Electrification	18 Stands to be Electrified							R 144	DME	Municipality
MALAYININI 57 STANDS (COM)	Ward 8	Electrification	57 Stands to be Electrified				R 456				DME	Municipality
DR POLS FARM 64 STANDS (PR)	Ward 8	Electrification	64 Stands to be Electrified							R 512	DME	Municipality
MAPHEPHENI 592 STANDS (COUNCIL)	Ward 8	Electrification	592 Stands to be Electrified					R4 736			DME	Municipality
MALAYININI 150 STANDS (COUNCIL)	Ward 8	Electrification	150 Stands to be Electrified					R1 200			DME	Municipality
KWACILO / NEW PITOL 20 STANDS (PR)	Ward 8	Electrification	20 Stands to be Electrified							R 160	DME	Municipality
NEW HOME 150 STANDS (PR)	Ward 8	Electrification	150 Stands to be Electrified								DME	Municipality
BELFAST 60 STANDS (PR)	Ward 8	Electrification	60 Stands to be Electrified							R480	DME	Municipality
KWASIGYDADA 150 STANDS (PR)	Ward 8	Electrification	150 Stands to be Electrified								DME	Municipality
MAMPONDWENI 150 STANDS (PR)	Ward 8	Electrification	150 Stands to be Electrified							R1 200	DME	Municipality
MOOHOEK 80 STANDS (PR)	Ward 8	Electrification	80 Stands to be Electrified							R 640	DME	Municipality

Objective 1		Strategy 1A, B, C & D					Programme: Electrification				
Project Name	Project Location/Beneficiaries	Project Objectives	KPI	Total Cost R,000	Budget Allocation R ,000					Source of Funding	Implementing Agency
					2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11		
MATSHENI 30 STANDS (PR)	Ward 8	Electrification	30 Stands to be Electrified						R 240	DME	Municipality
ATALIA 50 STANDS (PR)	Ward 8	Electrification	50 Stands to be Electrified							DME	Municipality
BOTHASHOOP 40 STANDS (PR)	Ward 8	Electrification	40 Stands to be Electrified						R 320	DME	Municipality
DR POLS FARM 100 STANDS (PR)	Ward 8	Electrification	100 Stands to be Electrified				R 800			DME	Municipality
EMCITHINI 60 STANDS (PR)	Ward 8	Electrification	60 Stands to be Electrified						R 480	DME	Municipality
KROMFONTEIN 150 STANDS (PR)	Ward 8	Electrification	150 Stands to be Electrified						R1 200	DME	Municipality
DERBY (MADALASA) 43 STANDS (PR)	Ward 8	Electrification	43 Stands to be Electrified				R 344			DME	Municipality
NTINTINYANE 70 STANDS (PR)	Ward 8	Electrification	70 Stands to be Electrified						R 560	DME	Municipality
EDLOZANE 80 STANDS (PR)	Ward 8	Electrification	80 Stands to be Electrified				R 640			DME	Municipality
HOUDKOP 23 STANDS (PR)	Ward 8	Electrification	23 Stands to be Electrified						R 184	DME	Municipality
BLESOKSPRUIT 150 STANDS (PR)	Ward 8	Electrification	150 Stands to be Electrified						R1 200	DME	Municipality
KEMPSIDING 100 STANDS	Ward 8	Electrification	100 Stands to be Electrified						R 800	DME	Municipality
KLEIN VRYSTAAT 100 STANDS	Ward 8	Electrification	100 Stands to be Electrified						R 800	DME	Municipality
AJAX 500 STANDS	Ward 8	Electrification	500 Stands to be Electrified						R 800	DME	Municipality
EBNODWENI 26 STANDS (COM)	Ward 9	Electrification	26 Stands to be Electrified					R 208		DME	Municipality
CONGO VILLAGE	Ward 9	Electrification	56 Stands to be Electrified							DME	Municipality

Objective 1		Strategy 1A, B, C & D					Programme: Electrification				Source of Funding	Implementing Agency
Project Name	Project Location/Beneficiaries	Project Objectives	KPI	Total Cost R,000	Budget Allocation R ,000							
					2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11			
56 STANDS (PR)			be Electrified									
MOOLMAN 100 STANDS	Ward 9	Electrification	100 Stands to be Electrified							R 800		Municipality
KROMFONTEIN 150 STANDS (PR)	Ward 8	Electrification	150 Stands to be Electrified							R1 200		Municipality
DERBY (MADALASA) 43 STANDS (PR)	Ward 8	Electrification	43 Stands to be Electrified					R 344				Municipality
NTINTINYANE 70 STANDS (PR)	Ward 8	Electrification	70 Stands to be Electrified	R 560						R 560		Municipality
EDLOZANE 80 STANDS (PR)	Ward 8	Electrification	80 Stands to be Electrified	R 640				R 640				Municipality
HOUDKOP 23 STANDS (PR)	Ward 8	Electrification	23 Stands to be Electrified	R 184						R 184		Municipality
BLESBOKSPRUIT 150 STANDS (PR)	Ward 8	Electrification	150 Stands to be Electrified	R1 200						R1 200		Municipality
KEMPSIDING 100 STANDS	Ward 8	Electrification	100 Stands to be Electrified						R 800			Municipality
BLOEMENDAL 75 STANDS	Ward 9	Electrification	75 Stands to be Electrified	R 600						R 600		Municipality
COMMONDALE 200 STANDS	Ward 9	Electrification	200 Stands to be Electrified	R1 600					R1 600			Municipality
BERBICE / CANA 100 STANDS	Ward 9	Electrification	100 Stands to be Electrified	R 800						R 800		Municipality
OSLOOP 38 STANDS	Ward 10	Electrification	38 Stands to be Electrified	R 304						R 304		Municipality
HONGWANE 30 STAND (PR)	Ward 11	Electrification	30 Stands to be Electrified	R 240						R 240		Municipality
VERVADINI 30 STANDS (PR)	Ward 11	Electrification	30 Stands to be Electrified	R 240						R 240		Municipality
NKONYANENI 30 STANDS (PR)	Ward 11	Electrification	30 Stands to be Electrified	R 240						R 240		Municipality

Objective 1		Strategy 1A, B, C & D				Programme: Electrification					
		Project Location/Beneficiaries	Project Objectives	KPI	Total Cost R,000	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Source of Funding
ETHANDAKUKHANYA 1200 STANDS (COUNCIL)	Ward 13	Electrification	Electrified 1200 Stands to be Electrified	R6 000			R6 000			DME	Municipality
NTOMBE MISSION 150 STANDS (COM)	Ward 15	Electrification	150 Stands to be Electrified	R1 200			R1 200			DME	Municipality
DONKERHOEK 35 STANDS (COM)	Ward 15	Electrification	35 Stands to be Electrified	R 280			R 280			DME	Municipality
SAAIHOEK 74 STANDS (COM)	Ward 15	Electrification	74 Stands to be Electrified	R 592			R 592			DME	Municipality
BAKENKOP 25 STANDS (COM)	Ward 15	Electrification	25 Stands to be Electrified	R 200			R 200			DME	Municipality
LIBABA 15 STANDS (COM)	Ward 15	Electrification	15 Stands to be Electrified	R 120			R 120			DME	Municipality
SQINTINI 10 STANDS (PR)	Ward 15	Electrification	10 Stands to be Electrified	R 80			R 80			DME	Municipality
NDUBAZI 10 STANDS (PR)	Ward 15	Electrification	10 Stands to be Electrified	R 80			R 80			DME	Municipality
CTC 19 STANDS (PR)	Ward 15	Electrification	19 Stands to be Electrified	R 152					R 152	DME	Municipality
MONDI 16 STANDS (PR)	Ward 15	Electrification	16 Stands to be Electrified	R 128				R 128		DME	Municipality
VETO 7 STANDS (PR)	Ward 15	Electrification	7 Stands to be Electrified	R 56					R 56	DME	Municipality
ETHANDAKUKHANYA 1200 STANDS (COUNCIL)	Ward 13	Electrification	1200 Stands to be Electrified	R6 000			R6 000			DME	Municipality
NTOMBE MISSION 150 STANDS (COM)	Ward 15	Electrification	150 Stands to be Electrified	R1 200			R1 200			DME	Municipality
DONKERHOEK 35 STANDS (COM)	Ward 15	Electrification	35 Stands to be Electrified	R 280			R 280			DME	Municipality
SAAIHOEK 74 STANDS (COM)	Ward 15	Electrification	74 Stands to be Electrified	R 592			R 592			DME	Municipality

Objective 1		Strategy 1A, B, C & D				Programme: Electrification				Source of Funding	Implementing Agency
Project Name	Project Location/Beneficiaries	Project Objectives	KPI	Total Cost R,000	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09 R ,000	2009/10	2010/11		
BAKENKOP 25 STANDS (COM)	Ward 15	Electrification	25 Stands to be Electrified	R 200			R 200			DME	Municipality
LIBABA 15 STANDS (COM)	Ward 15	Electrification	15 Stands to be Electrified	R 120			R 120			DME	Municipality
SQINTINI 10 STANDS (PR)	Ward 15	Electrification	10 Stands to be Electrified	R 80				R 80		DME	Municipality
NDUBAZI 10 STANDS (PR)	Ward 15	Electrification	10 Stands Electrified	R 80				R 80		DME	Municipality
CTC 19 STANDS (PR)	Ward 15	Electrification	19 Stands to be Electrified	R 152					R 152	DME	Municipality
MONDI 16 STANDS (PR)	Ward 15	Electrification	16 Stands to be Electrified	R 128				R 128		DME	Municipality
VETO 7 STANDS (PR)	Ward 15	Electrification	7 Stands to be Electrified	R 56					R 56	DME	Municipality
WITKLIP COMM 50 STANDS (PR)	Ward 15	Electrification	50 Stands to be Electrified	R 400					R 400	DME	Municipality
AMAKHAYA 100 STANDS	Ward 15	Electrification	1004 Stands to be Electrified	R 800			R 800			DME	Municipality
NEDERLAND 50 STANDS	Ward 15	Electrification	50 Stands to be Electrified	R 400					R 400	DME	Municipality
WEEBER / MADABUKELA 50 STANDS	Ward 15	Electrification	50 Stands to be Electrified	R 400					R 400	DME	Municipality
SALEM 25 STANDS	Ward 15	Electrification	25 Stands to be Electrified	R 200			R 200			DME	Municipality
TSHONDO 50 STANDS	Ward 15	Electrification	50 Stands to be Electrified	R 400			R 400			DME	Municipality
MISPAH 100 STANDS	Ward 15	Electrification	100 Stands to be Electrified	R 800			R 800			DME	Municipality
WITTERAW 50 STANDS	Ward 15	Electrification	50 Stands to be Electrified	R 400					R 400	DME	Municipality
BERGPLAAS 100 STANDS		Electrification	100 Stands to be	R 800			R 800			DME	Municipality

Objective 1		Strategy 1A, B, C & D				Programme: Electrification				Source of Funding	Implementing Agency
		Project Location/Beneficiaries	Project Objectives	KPI	Total Cost R,000	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10		
DELFKOM 53 STANDS		Electrification	Electrified 53 Stands to be Electrified	R 424				R 424		DME	Municipality
VESUBUHLE 82 STANDS		Electrification	82 Stands to be Electrified	R 656					R 656	DME	Municipality
DONKERHOEK 42 STANDS		Electrification	42 Stands to be Electrified	R 336			R 336			DME	Municipality
STREET LIGHTS	WARD 12	Electrification	Streets to be Electrified	R						Mkhondo	Municipality
MAFRED 5 STANDS	WARD 12	Electrification	5 Stands to be Electrified	R 40		R 40				Mkhondo	Municipality
MAPHAYININI 5 STANDS	WARD 12	Electrification	5 Stands to be Electrified	R 40		R 40				Mkhondo	Municipality
SBETHA 6 STANDS	WARD 12	Electrification	6 Stands to be Electrified	R 48		R 48				Mkhondo	Municipality
LONG HOMES 4 STANDS	WARD 12	Electrification	4 Stands to be Electrified	R 32		R 32				Mkhondo	Municipality
STREET LIGHTS MAFRED	WARD 12	Electrification	Streets to be electrified							Mkhondo	Municipality
STREET LIGHTS RICHARDSBAY	WARD 12	Electrification	Streets to be Electrified	R500						ESKOM	Municipality
STREET LIGHTS MAPHAYININI	WARD 12	Electrification	Streets to be Electrified	R500			R500			Mkhondo	Municipality
STREET LIGHTS LONG HOMES	WARD 12	Electrification	Streets to be Electrified	R500				R500		Mkhondo	Municipality
STREET LIGHTS THANDUKUHANYA	WARD 12	Electrification	Streets to be electrified	R500						Mkhondo	Municipality
STREET LIGHTS	WARD 2	Electrification	Streets to be Electrified	R 350		R 350					Municipality
Construction of Flood lights	ETHANDAH UKANYA	Electrification	Increased safety	R1,335,634.40				R1,335,634.40			
CONNECTIONS	CHIEF MAHLOBO/ GERGPLAAS	Electrification	120	Application				Proposed	Proposed	ESKOM	Municipality

Project ID	Project Name	Project Location/Beneficiaries	Project Objectives	Key Performance Indicators	Total Cost R,000	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/2010	2010/2011	Source of Funding	Implementing Agency
3/6	New Cemetery Rustplaas	Ward 6			R 5000			R 2500	R 2500		MIG/ GSDM	Municipality
4/7	Extension of Cemetery - Indian	Ward 7			R 2000				R 1000	R 1000	MIG/ GSDM	Municipality
5/11	New Cemetery eThanda Ext 7	Entire community			R 2500				R 1000	R 1500	MIG/ GSDM	Municipality
6/General	Investigation New Cemeteries in Mkhondo	Entire community			R 3500			R 1000		R 1500	MIG/ GSDM	Municipality
7/11	New Cemetery	Ward 14			R 3500				R 3500			

Programme: Land Use Management													
Strategy 1A & C													
Objective 1	Project ID	Project Name	Project Location/Beneficiaries	Project Objectives	Key Performance Indicators	Total Cost R,000	Budget Allocation R,000					Source of Funding	Implementing Agency
							2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/2010	2010/2011		
	1/General/3P6	Annual upgrading of IDP	Mkhondo			R 1100	R 200	R 250	R 300	R 350		Municipality / GSDM	Municipality
	2/General/3CC3/6	Geographical Information System	Mkhondo		R 5000	R 2500	R 2500	R 2500				Municipality / GSDM	Municipality
	3/General/3P7	Land use management system	Mkhondo		R 1500	R 750	R 750	R 750				Municipality / GSDM	Municipality
	4/3/3P7	Spatial Development Framework	Mkhondo		R 500	R 500						Municipality / GSDM	Municipality
	4/3/3P7	Township est. Hartebeestfontein	Ward 3		R 600			R 600				Land Affairs	Municipality
	5/4/3P6	Acquisition of Land Hlelo	Ward 4		R 400	R 400						DLA/ Municipality	Municipality
	6/4/3LP6	Township Establishment Hlelo 500 erven	Ward 4		R 600			R 600				SAPPI/ GSDM/ Municipality	Municipality
	7/6/3P7	Acquisition of land for farming	Ward 6		R 1000	R 500		R 500				Land Affairs	Municipality

Objective 1		Strategy 1A & C					Programme: Land Use Management						Implementing Agency
Project ID	Project Name	Project Location/Beneficiaries	Project Objectives	Key Performance Indicators	Total Cost R,000	Budget Allocation R,000					Source of Funding		
						2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/2010	2010/2011			
8/7/3LP5	Township Establishment (completion)Industrial Area	Entire community			R350	R350						Municipality / GSDM	Municipality
9/7/3LP7	PTF Ext 7 Densification	Ward 7			R6 240	R6 240						DPLG	Municipality
10/8/3LP6	Acquisition of land Ajax Houkopp	Ward 8			R1000	R500	R500					Land Affairs	Land Affairs
11/8/3LP7	Township est. Ajax	Ward 8			R600		R600					Land Affairs	Land Affairs
12/9/3LP6	Acquisition of land Sulpher Springs Commondale Mahamba	Ward 9			R3000		R1000	R2000				Land Affairs	Land Affairs
13/14/3LP5	Township est. eThanda. x 6	Ward 14			R680		R680					GSDM	Municipality
14/8/3LP6	Land Tenure Rights Upgrading eThanda x 8	Ward 14			R3000	R1500	R1500					GSDM	Municipality
16/14/3LP7	Land Tenure Rights Upgrading Oosloop	Ward 14			R1000	R1000						GSDM	Municipality
17/15/3LP6	Township est. Dirkiesdorp	Ward 15			R1300	R750	R550					DLA	Municipality
18/6/3LP6	Township establishment Rustpllas	Ward 6 250 units			R325	R 325						DLA	Municipality
19/3LP6	Town establishment	Skefni 77 households			R 101	R 101						DLA	Municipality
20/8/3LP6	Town establishment Maphepheni	Ward 8 380			R 494	R 494						DLA	Municipality
21/14/3LP6	Town establishment Phosa	Ward 14 1000 stands			R 1 300	R 1 300						DLA	Municipality

Objective 2	Strategy 2A, B, C & D	Programme 6: Forestation
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Project ID	Project Name	Project Location/Beneficiaries	Project Objectives	Key Performance Indicators	Total Cost R,000	Budget Allocation R,000					Source of Funding	Implementing Agency
						2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/2010	2010/2011		
1/General	Replanting of trees (Plet Relief plantation)	All Wards			R 441		R 441				MKHOND	MKHO NDO
2/General	Replanting of trees (Amsterdam Plantation)	All Wards			R 160		R 160				MKHOND	MKHO NDO
3/General	Management of newly acquired plantations	All wards			R 230		R 230				MKHOND	MKHO NDO
4/General	Forestation Equipment	All wards			R 235		R 235				MKHOND	MKHO NDO
5/12	Community Garden	All wards			R 450		R 450				MKHOND	MKHO NDO

*Please refer to the Disaster Management Policy for further projects that have not yet been funded

Strategy 3A,B & C														
Programme: Protection Services														
Objective 3	Project ID	Project Name	Project Location/Beneficiaries	Project Objectives	Key Performance Indicators	Total Cost R,000	Budget Allocation R,000					Source of Funding	Implementing Agency	
							2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11			
	1/PS/2006	District Satellite Disaster Centre	Ward 7	To supply central DMC for Mkhondo	Completion of DMC	R700			R700				MIG/GSDM	
	2/PS/2006	Traffic signs	Ajax, Houckop	Compliance to legislation	Reduce incidents	R75		R75					Dept of Public works	
	3/PS/2006	Traffic Signs	Sulphur Springs Commondale Mahamba	Compliance to legislation	Reduce incidents	R350		R350					Dept of Public works	
	4/PS/2006	Caution Lights	N2 Kempville	Compliance to legislation	Reduce incidents	R100		R100					Dept of Public works	

Objective 3		Strategy 3A,B & C					Programme: Protection Services						
Project ID	Project Name	Project Location/Beneficiaries	Project Objectives	Key Performance Indicators	Total Cost R,000	Budget Allocation R,000					Source of Funding	Implementing Agency	
						2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11			
1/PS/2006	District Satellite Disaster Centre	Ward 7	To supply central DMC for Mkhondo	Completion of DMC	R700			R700				MIG/GSDM	
2/PS/2006	Traffic signs	Ajax, Houdkop	Compliance to legislation	Reduce incidents	R75		R75					Dept of Public works	
3/PS/2006	Traffic Signs	Sulphur Springs Commandale Mahamba	Compliance to legislation	Reduce incidents	R350		R350					Dept of Public works	
4/PS/2006	Caution Lights	N2 Kempville	Compliance to legislation	Reduce incidents	R100		R100					Dept of Public works	

Objective 3		Strategy 3A,B & C					Programme: Traffic						
Project ID	Project Name	Project Location/Beneficiaries	Project Objectives	Key Performance Indicators	Total Cost R,000	Budget Allocation R,000					Source of Funding	Implementing Agency	
						2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11			
1/TR/2007	Street signs and road markings	All wards	To facilitate free flowing traffic	Visible road signs and markings	R1 4000		R380	R300	R350	R380		MIG/GSDM	Local municipality
2/TR/2007	Road safety awareness	All schools in all wards	To make school children aware of road safety measures	Reduce pedestrian accidents	R 150		R 150					MIG/GSDM	
3/TR/2007	Children crossings- road safety officers	All wards	To assist children crossing the road	60 Trained officers	R 150		R 150					MIG/GSDM	
4/TR/2007	Satellite station in Amsterdam	Amsterdam	To monitor traffic daily	Establish operational centre	R600		R210	R110	R117	R122		MIG/GSDM	
5/TR/2007	Best practice model licence office	All wards	Fighting corruption	Corruption free environment	R 2000			R 2000				MIG/GSDM	
6/TR/2007	Upgrading testing equipments	All wards	Compliance to legislation	Upgraded operating system	R600		R207	R114	R118	R122		MIG/GSDM	

7/TR/2007	Fire station	All wards	To render effective fire fighting services	Emergency services management	R 25 000		R 10	R 10 000	R 5 000		MIG/GSDM
8/TR/2007	Fire awareness in schools	All wards	To educate school children	Reduce incidents of fire disasters	R 50		R 50				MIG/GSDM

Programme: Public Transport													
Objective 3	Strategy 3A, B & C						Budget Allocation R,000					Implementing Agency	
	Project ID	Project Name	Project Location/Beneficiaries	Project Objectives	Key Performance Indicators	Total Cost R,000	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11		Source of Funding
2/TR/2007	Taxi Rank Piet Retief	Ward 7	To provide a new Taxi Rank in Piet Retief	Newly built Taxi rank	R 350			R 350				Council / GSDM	Mkhondo Local Municipality
3/RC P5	Taxi Rank Amsterdam	Ward 5	To provide a new Taxi Rank in Amsterdam	Newly built Taxi Rank	R 600			R 600				DEPT R/T	Mkhondo Local Municipality
1/PT/2007	Taxi rank-Iswepe	Ward 4	To provide a new Taxi Rank in Amsterdam	Newly built Taxi Rank	R600			R600				MIG/ GSDM	
2/PT/2007	Taxi Rank/ Bus Shelters	Kwa Shabalala	To provide shelters	Construct shelters	R350			R350				MIG/ GSDM	Municipality
3/PT/2007		Lindelani	To provide shelters	Construct shelters	R350				R350			MIG/ GSDM	Municipality
4/PT/2007	Taxi Rank/Bus Shelters	Stadium (Major one)	To provide shelters	Construct shelters	R350					R350		MIG/ GSDM	Municipality
5/PT/2007	Taxi Rank/Bus Shelters	Eziphumzini	To provide shelters	Construct shelters	R350				R350			MIG/ GSDM	Municipality
6/PT/2007	Taxi Rank/Bus Shelters	Phosa	To provide shelters	Construct shelters	R350			R350				MIG/ GSDM	Municipality
7/PT/2007	Taxi Rank/Bus Shelters	Ntombe	To provide shelters	Construct shelters	R350		R350					MIG/ GSDM	Municipality
8/PT/2007	Taxi Rank/Bus Shelters	Sulphur Springs	To provide shelters	Construct shelters	R350		R350					MIG/ GSDM	Municipality
9/PT/2007	Electrification of Aerodrome	Amsterdam	To provide shelters	Construct shelters	R1 100	R400	R400	R400	R400	R400			Municipality

10/PT/2007	Fencing of Aerodrome	Amsterdam	To provide shelters	Construct shelters	R 4000	R 2000	R 2000			Municipality
11/PT/2007	Tarring of Aerodrome	Piet Relief	To provide shelters	Construct shelters	R 3 300	R 1 300	R 1 000	R 500	R 500	Municipality

Objective 5		Strategy 5A, B, C & D				Programme 6: General					Implementing Agency		
Project ID	Project Name	Project Location/Beneficiaries	Project Objectives	Key Performance Indicators	Total Cost R,000	Budget Allocation R,000						Source of Funding	
						2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/2010	2010/2011			
06/G/MM/01/T	Fencing of Traffic Department	Ward 7	Increased safety	Completed fencing	R300	R300 000							
07/G/MM/01/O	Construction of New Offices	Mkhondo	Increased quality of governance	Building structure	R1,300		R1,300 000					Mkhondo	
08/G/PPP/01**	MMDP	Mkhondo	Sustainable settlement promotion	Improved living environment for a minimum of households	Ongoing				R11 797 338	To be determined		Mondi Ltd	PPP
08/G/PPP/02	Skills Development Programme	Mkhondo	Strengthening of second economy	Capacitate 234 individuals	R1,000				R300 000	R400 000		Kangra Colliery	Mkhondo and Kangra
08/G/H/03	nTombe Battlefields Commemoration	Ward 15	Commemoration of the Anglo-Zulu war, nTombe Battle	Cenotaph & memorial site	R1,000				R1,000			DCSR	DCSR and Mkhondo
08/G/													

**The nature of this project is such that it needs the input of a number of role players performing in both strategic and implementing functions. Although this project has funding for its first phase, a number of phases are envisioned in order to make a significant dent in the derisory standard of living for many of Mkhondo's households (see "Demographic Analysis" above). Thus, this project must be seen to have a lifespan of more than the two years remaining for this IDP and must, therefore, be continued in the planning and drafting of the 2011-2015 IDP.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The following is a progress report on Mkhondo's main projects (MIG, Capital and those funded by the GSDM) as part of the monitoring phase of the 2008/2009 IDP review process. In order to promote good governance and promote a working relationship with the populace, it is essential that the advancement of the municipality is portrayed to the citizens of Mkhondo. These aspects are very important to Mkhondo municipality in its endeavour to provide the ultimate service delivery possible.

TABLE 5: SUMMARY OF THE 2008/2009 PROJECTS

Project name	Budget	Benefeciaries	Comments
Upgrading of Piet Retief Water bulk line	1,055,707.26	Piet Retief Ethandakukhanya	Private land owner compensated. Pipe excavation from Piet Retief reservoirs to private land complete. Pipe excavation from private land to new Water Treatment Plant on progress, blasting must be done on site due to hard rock found within the servitude.
Piet Retief Landfill site	1,250,241.70	Mkhondo LM	Project completed. An amendment (request for additional funds) done in the business plan to construct the inter-section at the N2.
Regional water supply to Kwangema/Dirkiesdorp	4,770,058.53	Kwangema Mabola	Construction of Kwangema reticulation and reservoir complete, fixing of leaking valves in progress and this has delayed the commissioning of the project. Reticulation of Mabola is complete and the whole village not reticulated due to shortage of funds. An amendment was done on the business plan to request funds in order to reticulate the whole village. Construction of bulk water pipeline from Kwangema to Mabola complete. Construction of Mabola reservoir on progress, it was delayed by shortage of steel.
Upgrading of Amsterdam water treatment works	1,019,784.74	Amsterdam Kwathandeka	Project completed.
Ethandakukhanya bus & taxi route	8,086,914.90	Ethandakukhanya	The construction of layer works complete in all phase 1 sections. The bus and taxi route surfacing at Ntombazane done. All section at base levels and the cement shortage in the industry is delaying the progress.
Kwathandeka bus & taxi route	2,654,233.13	Kwathandeka	Construction of earthworks on progress. There is problem in acquiring suitable material for the layer works.
Water reticulation Ethandakukhanya Ext 6 & 8	1,321,638.49	Ethandakukhanya Ext 6 and 8	The tender closed in October 2008. The Consultant submitted the technical evaluation report for consideration by bid committees.
Upgrading of Piet Retief sewer treatment works	2,948,839.90	Piet Retief Ethandakukhanya Kempville Retiefville Harmony Park	The tender closed in October 2008. The Consultant still busy with technical evaluation of tenders.
Nkonjaneni waterborne sanitation	1,163,785.27	Nkonjaneni	Tender closed on October 2008. The Consultant still busy with technical evaluation of tenders.
TOTAL	27,633,389.85		

TABLE 6: MKHONDO CAPITAL PROJECTS

No.	NAME OF PROJECT	BUDGET	LOCATION	STATUS
1.	Rehabilitation of Mark Street Phase 1	5,400,000	Piet Retief	Completion stage. Snag list done and contractor start with the remedial work by November 2008.
2.	Rehabilitation of Mark Street, Phase 2	6,657,184	Piet Retief	Tender is at bid evaluation
4.		1,500,000	Driefontein Bothashoop Rusplaas Staffort Thokozane	Project Completed
5.	VIP Toilets	250,355.40		
	Fencing of municipal properties (Amsterdam offices)		Amsterdam	Project completed.
6.	Construction of New Offices	1,300,000	Piet Retief	A presentation was done to Council for approval.
7.	Construction of floodlights	1,335,634.40	Ethandakuhanya	Project completed.
8.	Mayoral projects (VIP Toilets in rural wards)	3,000,000	Ward 1,2,3,4,6,8,9, and 15.	Local contractors (8) appointed. Project to commence on 7 January 2009.
9.	Fencing of traffic department	300,000	Piet Retief	Insufficient funds available to implement as the department needs concrete palisade.
10.	Schools play pumps boreholes	900,000	Rural wards	18 boreholes were drilled in rural schools. 4 play pumps were installed at the following schools: Inkululeko Primary school Nkonkweni Primary school Vulandlela Primary school Ekuphileni Primary school Other 5 schools are outstanding due to farm owners' problems and re-testing for human consumption quality. The remaining 9 schools did not meet the requirements due to water quality and number of learners.

TABLE 7: GERT SIBANDE DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY PROJECTS
(Report back on district implemented projects as per resolution 08/03/322 B dated 5th March 2008)

No.	NAME OF PROJECT	BUDGET	LOCATION	COMMENTS
1.	VIP Toilets	R1,000,000.00	Msenyane Idalia Nederland Delfkom	Termination of contractor contract by GSDM. The Consultant will buy materials for outstanding villages and will be implemented using local labourers
2.	Water network at Rusplaas	R1,900,000.	Rusplaas	Completion stage. Snag list done and remedial work not completed.
3.	Refurbishment of Piet Retief Sewer treatment works – Phase 2	R1,898,078.00	Piet Retief	Construction of access road and fencing on progress. Mechanical and civil works 100% completed.
4.	Installation of 1120 water borne toilets at Ward 13 & 14	R5,601,922.00	Ethandakukhanya	Construction phase.
5.	Provision of 9 boreholes with hand pumps	R1,000,000.00	Ward 3, 5, 6, 8, 9 and 15.	Construction phase.
6.	Provision of VIP Toilets	R1,000,000.00	Mlazi, Idalia Witrand	Construction phase of 90 VIP toilets.
7.	Upgrading of Driefontein water treatment plant Phase 2	R3,000,000.00	Driefontein	Construction on progress. Civil works 66% complete.
8.	Construction of a community hall		Ethandakukhanya	Steel works and roofing completed.
9.	Construction of a crèche	R500,000.00	Kwangema	Proposed Scope of work not finalized by the district
10.	Disaster Management Centre		Piet Retief	Awaiting appointment of contractor.
11.	Construction of a crèche and hall at Ethandakukhanya by Department of Housing.	R5,300,000.00	Ethandakukhanya (Empuzini & Phoswa)	Contractor appointed. Construction of earthworks in progress.

ACRONYMS

ABET	Adult Based Education and Training
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CBOs	Community Based Organisations
CETA	Construction Education and Training Authority
CHBC	Community Home Base Care
CMIP	Consolidated Municipal Infrastructure Programme
CPTR	Current Public Transport Record
DACE	Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Environment
DBSA	Development Bank of South Africa
DEAT	Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism
DAC	District AIDS Council
DALA	Department of Agriculture and Land Administration
DHSS	Department of Health and Social Services
DLA	Department of Land Affairs
DLGH	Department of Local Government and Housing
DPLG	Department of Provincial and Local Government
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
DM	District Municipality
DMA	District management Area
DME	Department of Minerals and Energy
DPW	Department of Public Works
DWAF	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry
ECA	Environmental Conservation Act
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EIP	Environmental Implementation Plan
EHS	Environmental Health Services
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EMS	Environmental Management System
EPWP	Expanded Public Works Programme
FBS	Free basic Services
FBE	Free Basic Electricity
FPA	Fire Protection Association
GIS	Geographic Information System
GSDM	Gert Sibande District Municipality
HDI	Human Development Index
HOD	Head of Department
IDP	Integrated Development Planning
IGR	Intergovernmental Relations
IEM	Integrated Environmental Management
IMEP	Integrated Municipal Environmental Programme
INEPBPU	Integrated National Electrification Programme Business Planning Unit
IS	Information System
IT	Information Technology

ITP	Integrated Transport Plan
KPA	Key Performance Area
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
LDO	Land Development Objective
LED	Local Economic Development
LM	Local Municipality
LRAD	Land Redistribution for Agricultural Development
LUMS	Land Use Management System
MAM	Multi Agency Mechanism
MEC	Member of Executive Committee
MFMA	Municipal Finance Management Act
MHS	Municipal Health Services
MIG	Municipal Infrastructure Grant
MPCC	Multi Purpose Community Centres
MSIG	Municipal Systems Improvement Grant
MSP	Master Systems Plan
NEMA	National Environmental Management Act
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NER	National Electricity Regulator
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NSDP	National Spatial Development Perspective
NWMS	National Waste Management Strategy
OLS	Operating Licence Strategy
PGDS	Provincial Growth and Development Strategy
PHC	Primary Health Care
PMS	Performance Management System
PPP	Public Performance Areas
REDS	Regional Electricity Distribution System
RSC	Regional Service Council
SABS	South Africa Bureau of Standards
SACOB	South Africa Chamber of Business
SALGA	South Africa Local Government and Administration
SANAC	South African National AIDS Council
SANCO	South Africa National Civic Organization
SAPS	South African Police Service
SETA	Sector Education Training Authority
SDF	Spatial Development Framework
SLA	Service Level Agreement
SOER	State of the Environment Report
WSA	Water Services Authorities
WSDP	Water Services Development Plan

ANNEXURE ONE: HOUSING CHAPTER

ANNEXURE TWO: DISASTER MANAGEMENT

ANNEXURE THREE: HIV/AIDS STRATEGY